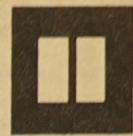


the chart



missouri southern
state college



Joplin, Mo. 64801

Friday, Nov. 19, 1976

No turkey, no cranberries, and no pumpkin pie?

By RUTH BUSH
Chart Staff Writer

It was 356 years ago this December that a band of about a hundred fearless people landed on the shores of Cape Cod to establish one of our first colonies. Their remarkable endurance in the face of hunger, sickness and cold has become one of our great sagas. Their horrendous voyage in a small ship across the Atlantic in order to obtain a place where they might worship as they wished is often cited as the ultimate in religious devotion. Historically we owe them a great deal as their Mayflower Compact was the ancestor of our Constitution.

However, in our admiration for this little band we have often perpetuated myths about them that make them seem unrealistic. Bursting the bubbles of these myths we find to our surprise that these were very real people with the usual amount of vices to offset their virtues.

The first myth that should be routed is that they did not call themselves Pilgrims, and were not known as such for over a hundred and fifty years. They were known as Separatists. Finding the Anglican Church not to their liking and offensive to their beliefs they chose as a church body to separate from the church of state. As the Anglican Church was an arm of the

government, the little group was considered traitorous and fled to Holland. After about nineteen years, the Separatists decided to try the wilds of America where they could bring up their children without Dutch influence. The Separatists spoke of their church members as "saints". Other members of the Mayflower group were called "strangers."

WE ALL HAVE SEEN pictures of the Pilgrims landing on Plymouth Rock. This is very romantic but probably not true. In the first place, when the Pilgrims landed at the site later to be known as Plymouth it was their fourth landing. There had been

(Continued on page 6)

Long drop period aggravates grade inflation, survey shows

By LIZ DeMERICE
Managing Editor

Inflation has hit not only the pockets, but also the transcripts, of most college students. Because students at Missouri Southern can drop classes until the end of the 12th week, the problem is aggravated here.

Recently, The Chart made a survey of the approximately 140 faculty members here. Of that number, 73 returned the Chart questionnaire and this story is based on those responses. While the survey was not "scientific," it did bring to light several problems faculty members face in giving fair grades.

WHEN ASKED, "DO YOU EVER FEEL pressured to give unfairly high grades?", 52 per cent replied "no." But of the 41 per cent who replied with a "yes", half shared a common complaint. They felt the worst source of pressure was a combination of student evaluations and administrative pressure to keep enrollment up.

Many (25 per cent of the yes answers) felt that the SIR student evaluation of faculty members which affects pay raises, was a contributing factor to grade inflation. Several instructors discussed administrative tactics. "Whenever the president or vice-president of academic affairs mentions the need to maintain standards, they always add a qualifying clause. The basic thrust is that too many failures result in lost revenue for the college," a faculty member replied.

Another wrote, "The pressure is to keep enrollment high. One way to do this is to be sure that students do not fail. Keep the students in college is the name of the game."

BUT STUDENT PRESSURE IS ALSO a factor in the upward spiraling of grades. In response to the question "Do students seem to expect a C or above for minimal effort?", 61 per cent said yes, 20 per cent said often or sometimes, and only 17 per cent said no.

"Some students seem to feel signing the registration card is

the basis for passing a course," one survey said. Another read, "Some students remark that they 'have to have a C in the course' even though it may not be justified." One instructor, voicing a common complaint, cynically wrote, "No. They expect a B."

Over 60 per cent of the instructors felt that students should be required to attend classes. "If a class is not a teaching-learning situation, then there is no need for a class. Much is learned by group involvement that cannot be tested for," a teacher wrote. Another said, "Yes. There is a great deal of material in class that never appears on an exam ... Registering for a course and then not attending is like going to the doctor and disregarding his advice."

SOME INSTRUCTORS (35 per cent) felt there should be no mandatory attendance policy. "They choose college," one teacher wrote, "let them make of it what they will." And while another felt that attendance should not be a factor, he nevertheless compared it to paying to get in a movie and then standing in the lobby. One professor wrote, "Attendance is demanding in theory (subjective) courses, e.g. psychology and s-

(continued on page 4)



Evaluation of faculty scheduled

Faculty evaluation questionnaires will be submitted to students during the first two weeks following Thanksgiving vacation according to Dr. Floyd E. Belk, vice-president for academic affairs.

Evaluation forms contain 39 questions and will be administered by the dean or department head in charge. The questions, which are similar to those in previous evaluations, will be used as a basis for faculty development and promotion, tenure and pay. Instead of the sampling technique used in previous years, the evaluation will survey the total college population. According to Belk, "The evaluations will be set up

similar to the final exam schedule so that a student will not have to evaluate an excessive number of teachers in one day."

The evaluation is the result of extensive study and research by deans and department heads who spent hours of work this past summer and fall on the plan. "The questionnaires must be viewed in all seriousness," warns Belk. There are five questions which will be used for promotion, tenure, and pay considerations and students will be asked to complete these first. The remaining 34 questions will be used for faculty development purposes. Belk urged students to "give their honest opinions in evaluating faculty members."

The Faculty Evaluation Plan consists of three parts which are administered at various times during the year. The first part, the student questionnaire, is given during the first semester. The results are compiled by the Educational Testing Service and will be available at the beginning of the second semester.

The second part, Activities Assessment, will be administered by the department heads during the second semester. The instructor will analyze his professional activities and college service in committees and other organizations. Also during the second semester, the department heads will make judgements of faculty members regarding behaviors in instruction, in student advising, and in general attitudes.

Upon completion of all three parts of the evaluation, a distribution chart will be compiled which will serve as a guideline for determination of faculty performance. According to Belk, "We feel that an individual who excels in the areas of instruction, advising, professional service, and college service should be rewarded through promotion, tenure, and merit pay."

Pre-registration begins Monday

Pre-registration process begins with students making an appointment with their advisers on the days they are scheduled to pre-register. On that day students pick up from the Registrar's Office a permit to enroll, a schedule of classes, and a planning sheet. They then meet with their advisers for approval.

Permit to enroll should be completed and returned to the Registrar's Office on the same date. During the third week on class schedule verification days, the student reports to the third floor of the College Union where he will receive the computer print out of his schedule. If there is a conflict in his schedule the student will be given the opportunity to make an adjustment. Other changes in class schedule will not be processed until the next regular registration period.

Pre-registration for second semester begins Monday for seniors and associate degree candidates. It will pick up again after Thanksgiving holidays and continue then from Nov. 29 through Dec. 10. Persons with 90 or more hours and those who are candidates for the associate degree will pre-register Monday and Tuesday. The following week, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 29-30, are registration dates for those with 56-89 hours. Thursday and Friday, Dec. 2-3, are dates for students having 29-55 hours. During the third week freshmen, or those having 0-28 hours, will pre-register Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 6-7. Verification of schedules will take place on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 9-10 for all students. In all weeks of pre-registration activities, Wednesdays are "dead days."

Gather round, children, and listen; it's Chris Miller's story hour!?

By LIZ DEMERICE
Managing Editor

Is sex funny?

Apparently not to Dr. Glenn Dolence, dean of student personnel services, who stopped a program by Chris Miller, sexual humorist, soon after it began. Dolence, described as "irate" by a number of students, apologized for the content of the lecture and informed the audience that the program was over.

But it wasn't. At the request of some students, Miller, former editor of "National Lampoon," finished his program under a tarp in the middle of Southern's campus.

"The Chris Miller Story Hour—Is sex funny?" consists of Miller reading his own stories, based, among other things, on his fraternity days at Dartmouth College. His "Tales of the Adelphian Lodge" were featured in the abbreviated program here. Miller's stories, which are liberally sprinkled with obscenities describing various sexual acts and parts of the anatomy, have appeared in "Playboy" and "Oui" magazines.

AN AMUSED AND SURPRISED Miller said later, "I don't know what causes people to act like that. I guess they just get uptight."

Miller has been touring campuses since 1972 and has performed at about 125 colleges, but has never before been stopped in the middle of a performance.

Miller said that Dolence made no explanations to him. "There was no explanation. You know as much as I do." Referring to Dolence he remarked, "I think they need a lot fewer like him."

In discussing his humor, Miller explained, "What the satirist is saying is 'bullshit, man!'"

"This is all humor that deals with universal and scary things," he continued. "They (politics, religion, death and sex) affect us all."

"Sex is a time of maximum vulnerability," he noted. "Vulnerability is what is funny."

He compared the reactions to his humor to the reaction of a baby to a jack-in-the-box. It's frightening the first time it pops out, but after the second or third time you realize that it's kind of funny being scared.

IN HIS OFFICE after the convocation, Dr. Dolence said the decision to stop the program was entirely his own, based "just strictly on the nature of the program." However, in his statement to the audience he apologized "on behalf of the College Union Board" and referred to Miller as "this character."

"I received some complaints but they didn't influence my decision whatsoever," Dolence asserted, saying he felt there was no need to "subject people to that kind of filth."

On the day of the convocation, Dolence flatly stated that Miller had misrepresented himself to the administration, but the next day he amended his remarks. "Well, I don't say misrepresented, except for what he said to Stegge." When Dudley Stegge, director of the College Union, had asked Miller what his topic would be, Miller replied "biology."

Dolence said the administration does not censor campus activities, but since some teachers had required their classes to attend, action needed to be taken to stop the program.

THE ADMINISTRATOR said he was within his rights in terminating the performance. "You print his stories on the front page and then let the students decide," he said.

"I am all for freedom of speech, but I think you can abuse freedom of speech," he continued. Dolence believes that something which is "vulgar" and has "no point" would fall into the category of abuse.

"I think there was an error made," he said of the CUB booking.

The College Union Board met in executive session Thursday afternoon and when a Chart reporter attempted to cover the meeting, several student and steering committee members were obviously displeased and terminated the session. At that time, the regular meeting was called to order and Dolence was called in to make a statement. "I hope that we might investigate each of the programs a little further in the future," Dolence cautioned the board.

He emphasized that if the material in the program offended anyone he apologized, but if his action offended some, "I do not apologize."

Dolence again emphasized that he did not believe he had violated Miller's freedom of speech. At that point CUB president Larry Thomason asked, "What about the freedom to listen?" Dolence replied that Miller had apparently been able to finish his program. The dean left the session.

Thomason then commented on the program: "I didn't enjoy it. I didn't appreciate it at all," but emphasized that he believed Dolence's action infringed on "student rights."

JANICE KISER, CUB forum chairman who was responsible for the booking, said, "I don't know if I represented what he did well enough," emphasizing that she had, on several occasions, said he would be "x-rated." She then picked up a poster advertising the convocation, which pictures Miller reading a dirty book ("Fire Island Leather Slaves") to two children. "No one (on the board) picked this poster up and read it," Kiser stated. "Maybe we should have talked it out more before we voted on it."

Myrna McDaniels, dean of women and member of CUB's steering committee, said, "I agreed it would have to be risqué. We talked about National Lampoon."

"I'm the one to blame," she continued.

But Dudley Stegge, also a member of the steering committee, interrupted her and said "the board as a whole" was at fault. McDaniel then conceded "We do rely on each other's presentations."

Kiser, obviously upset by the incident, said, "If someone doesn't think it's going to be good for the college then tell me. I just had no idea. It's never happened to him before." She noted

(Continued on page 4)

Attendance policy explained

By TIM DRY

Editor

Current convocation attendance policy at Missouri Southern for students who have classes at the time of a convocation leaves it entirely up to the individual faculty member as to whether or not class is dismissed for students to attend.

Dr. Floyd Belk, vice-president for academic affairs at Missouri Southern noted that, "A convocation attendance policy is a major problem at all colleges and universities around the country and no one, to the best of my knowledge, has come up with the perfect answer."

In Belk's words, "The current policy is that if a faculty member feels that a campus convocation will be an educational benefit to his class he can take the class to the convocation. It is within the power of a faculty member to require that his or her students attend any convocation that meets during the regularly scheduled class time."

THE POLICY TOWARD convocations that is listed in the faculty handbook for the 1976-77 school year notes that "General convocations are held periodically. The Special Events Committee attempts to schedule programs so as not to use an assigned class period more than once a semester.

"Professors are urged to take their classes to convocations. There is no general dismissal of classes, but professors may take their classes to convocations."

The current policy is the last in a long series of policies that have been tried and discarded at Missouri Southern in recent years.

At one time all classes were dismissed for convocation. This did not substantially increase the number of students who attended such convocations.

In a move to boost attendance the college next tried closing the College Union and the library so that students would have no where to go except the convocation.

"The closing of the library and the student union was really an error on our part," noted Belk, "because the students who found the facilities closed simply went home and attendance still did not substantially increase."

MOST SUCCESSFUL OF all of the convocation policies tried at Southern according to Belk was the "dead hour" program.

This program means the scheduling of classes so that theirs is one hour a week when there are no classes meeting anywhere on campus. This gives one hour a week when a convocation could be held and students could attend without missing a class. This hour, according to Belk, was also used as a meeting time for many of the campus organizations.

(continued on page 4)



Free speech a movement from the 60's

By LIZ DeMERICE
Managing Editor

Protests on college campuses have been rare since those days in 1964 when the free speech movement was born, which resulted in the removal of limits on out-of-classroom expression. The leader of the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley was Mario Savio, a brilliant student who took up the cause when the administration began restricting out-of-class political activities. Dropping out of his classes, Savio became the leader of the Free Speech Movement.

Campus reaction evenly split

By TIM DRY
Editor

In an attempt to gauge what student reaction was to the Chris Miller convocation The Chart recently conducted a survey of 100 students who were in attendance.

Questions asked by the survey were: Did you attend the Chris Miller performance? Were you required to attend? and were you offended by the contents of the presentation?

Of the 100 students surveyed, only three noted that they were required to attend. Each of the three was required to attend by a faculty member.

Some 50 per cent of those students surveyed said they were offended by the performance but of those, only 15 students said that they walked out of the performance rather than listen to it.

Included in the survey was an area for any comments and one of the 15 per cent who were offended enough to leave noted, "It simply stunk. It was the worst display of filth, trash, and obscenity I've ever heard. If the College Union Board can't find a better way to spend our increased activity fee, they better just give up. Dolence was great, he did the right thing."

ANOTHER STUDENT commented, "I felt that the convocation was obscene, disgusting, offensive, and a waste of the raise in student activity fees. If my money is to be spent on trash I would rather it come from the city dump. I admire Glen (sic) Dolence and his action."

Some 25 students felt offended by the presentation but felt that, once started, it should have been allowed to continue.

One such student noted "I feel that college students are capable of deciding if they wish to listen to presentations and should not be told to leave when the presentation was only half over. The College Union Board should have known more about the speaker and if they did not want these types of speakers on campus, they should not have invited him to speak here."

Approximately 68 per cent of the surveys returned felt that while the performance was not in the best of taste, that it should not have been halted.

ONE STUDENT commented, "I think it was sad that the speaker was cancelled in the middle of his performance. As college students we should be allowed to decide for ourselves what we want to listen to."

Another student said, "I hear that type of language day in and day out and so I wasn't offended. I feel that if the administration did not approve of Chris Miller, they should not have okayed it in the first place."

Eventually the administration capitulated to student demands (after a now-famous "sit-in") and passed a policy which stated, in part, "the content of on-campus speech or advocacy should not be restricted by the university."

The free speech movement was not confined to Berkeley or California. It spread to other campuses and encompassed other issues, including Vietnam. It tragically climaxed with the slaying of four college students by National Guardsmen at Kent State.

Campus reaction evenly split

The surveyed students were divided down the middle between the opinion that, such a presentation as the one given by Chris Miller, and that as college students, the audience would be mature enough to discern for themselves what they should and should not listen to.

One student noted that, "No matter who you bring to speak at Missouri Southern, there will be someone who doesn't like them or disagrees with them. You can't please everybody."

Soon the movement fizzled and died. Students had to face pressing economic issues and the focus of their attention shifted. Since that time colleges have been serene and returned to a more frivolous era—of fraternities and proms. Although 1974 saw the return of non-violent protest, college life has been anything but volatile in recent years.

Mario Savio was tape-recorded at the sit-in that climaxed FSM at the University of California. His remarks, of which excerpts are printed below, are still timely.

"In our free speech fight at the University of California, we have come up against what may emerge as the greatest problem of our nation—depersonalized, unresponsive bureaucracy."

"The things we are asking for in our civil rights protests have a deceptively quaint ring. We are asking for the due process of law. We are asking for our actions to be judged by committees of our peers. We are asking that regulations ought to be considered as arrived at legitimately only from the consensus of the governed. These phrases are all pretty old, but they are not being taken seriously in America today, nor are they being taken seriously on the Berkeley campus."

(continued on page 4)

College speaker policy outlined

EDITORS NOTE: The following is the campus speaker policy as printed in the Missouri Southern student handbook.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES. Missouri Southern College has an obligation to its students and to the larger society of which it is a part to provide the fullest opportunity for a free exchange and critical evaluation of diverse viewpoints. This means freedom to teach, freedom to learn, freedom to discuss and freedom to expose ideas to the critical analysis appropriate to the College setting. In order to accomplish this objective the administration, faculty and students have a continuing responsibility for preserving the use of the institution's freedom to teach, to discuss and to explore.

The College's dedication to the spirit of free inquiry requires the examination and evaluation of controversial viewpoints, but obviously does not require the endorsement of such viewpoints. Divergent points of view must be recognized, but at the same time kept within a framework of orderly conduct in accordance with human dignity, respect for the individual and the responsibilities of the College.

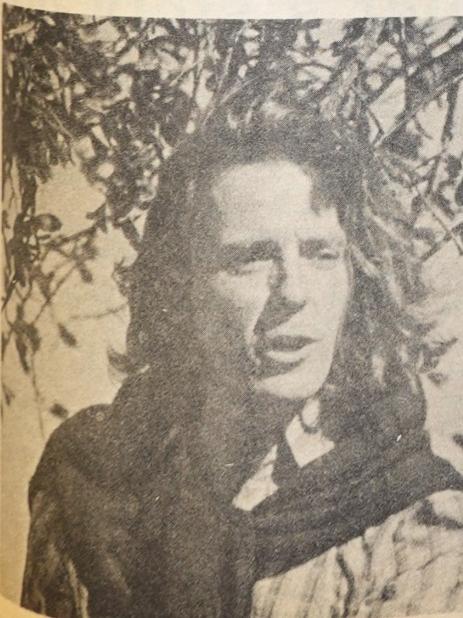
POLICY STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS. College physical facilities exist for the primary purpose of serving a planned and scheduled program of educational activity. At times, when not required in the regularly planned educational program and with prior approval, the College facilities may be made available for

extra-curricular use to departments and other organizations units of the College. These include organizations composed exclusively of faculty and staff, organizations which exist for the benefit of the College, and recognized student organizations. The ultimate authority in the approval or disapproval of the aforementioned programs is the President of the College.

When a facility is not in use by a regularly scheduled educational activity or by one of the College organizations listed above, the President is authorized to approve its use by outside organizations if it serves the educational objectives of the College, provided that the program does not pertain to soliciting political party membership or supporting or opposing political candidates, the raising of money for projects not directly connected with a College activity, or for the conduct of private business.

If the invitation to an outside speaker or program requires a financial commitment, the business officer of the College shall negotiate and sign the contract. The finance officer will not honor requests for payments of an honorarium and/or expenses without prior written authorization. Any exceptions will be authorized by the President of the College.

Publicity and communications concerning any meeting shall clearly identify the sponsoring organization and shall carefully avoid any stated or implied College sponsorship. The College is not available for exploitation; special interests out of harmony with its education objectives will not be served.



It's like a huge oasis of glass, steel

By STEVE SMITH
Editorial Page Director

LAS VEGAS—Like a huge oasis of glass and steel, the city of Las Vegas lies in the lap of the snow-covered Sierra Nevada mountains amid the barren desert and caters to the whims of the rich, well-to-do and middle class who flock there to enjoy gambling, entertainment, and other such diversions. While the millionaires sit at the Baccarat tables playing for thousand dollar stakes as security guards block the entrance, the less affluent play all evening at the one-dollar black jack table. The stars differ, but the thrill is more or less the same.

About two days before the UNLV-MSSC football game last week, the first Missouri Southern fans began arriving in Las Vegas. Some came by cars, others by plane, and the band traveled some 33 hours in a bus. Some had been there before.

Those of us who had not been filled with wonder when looking upon the millions of electric lights that manage to turn an almost shabby city by day into a carnival of neon flashing lights by night.

Las Vegas has many different sides, which might account for the fact that even the most serene, outdoor types could find something to enjoy there. Who, even among the most deadpan, could fail to be aroused by the chance of catching a glimpse of Sinatra or Ann-Margaret or any of the stars and personalities who frequent the casinos and shows?

"It reminds me of ancient Rome," said Tim C. Dry, editor of The Chart, who along with a sports reporter, a feature writer (me), and a faculty adviser, arrived there well ahead of time in order to cover the game and the activities around it. Dry's parallel is apt for, along with the glamour and lights, there is a roman decadence about Las Vegas, too.

As a beautiful debutante in a sable coat enters a cab, might sweep past a seedy porter sweeping cigarette butts on the floor. Prostitution is legal and state-regulated according to newspaper advertisements, expensive with as three hundred dollars often as an asking price. Yet, at the same time there are the cars full of girls who drive down famous Las Vegas Strip, calling out "do you want to party?" visitors heading home in the early morning hours.

By Friday night before the game on Saturday evening, all MSSC supporters had reached the city and most had gone for at least one night "on the town" before returning to Joplin. One thing about Las Vegas is that no one has any trouble finding some entertainment — the bulk of the casinos, clubs, etc., are all contained, for the most part, in a two or three mile section of the Las Vegas strip. There is the Silver Slipper, which has been made to resemble (vaguely, at least) the old west. Further down is the MGM Grand, a huge building constructed during Hollywood's Golden Era. And, of course, is Caesar's palace, which needs no description other than name.

For those who desire a smaller scene casinos are found nearly every motel in town. Slot machines are everywhere ubiquitous; they stand in the lobbies of such places as DeMolay and self-service drug stores.

So, for one night, Missouri Southern "took over" Las Vegas, when the football team, the writers, the Lions and all the other fans were on the strip at once, despite the team's being curfewed and the band's fatigue from the long ride.

Las Vegas is glamorous and intoxicating but like a stiff one can only take so much. Most people desire a quiet life. A maximum of two or three days is the limit — physical and financial. Las Vegas may be "fun city" but Southern Missouri has its attributes, too. One faculty member summed up when she said, "I had fun but I'm glad to be home."

UNLV not unlike Southern

By a Staff Writer

LAS VEGAS — Somewhat like Missouri Southern in that it began by offering extension services and courses from the state university, the University of Nevada at Las Vegas today, 25 years later, is a school with an enrollment of over 8,000, a campus of 300 acres dotted with modern buildings, and a faculty of 350.

It is said that UNLV's growth and development in the last quarter century has been nothing short of spectacular. The school has 32 departments in 65 different subject areas. The university has a Mini Term in January, a two-week period giving students intensive study into topics of wide ranging and timely concern. New buildings are still going up and the athletic department plans on being one of the major in the West.

As one game fan said after Saturday night's encounter between UNLV and Southern: "In four years Missouri Southern won't be able to schedule this team. They'll be playing the Pac 8 and Big Ten opponents."

With some \$750,000 sports scholarships given to the college last year, it seems possible.

The athletic department offers competition in 16 sports, including water polo. With the exception of UNLV football games and men's basketball games, all UNLV intercollegiate athletic events are held in the new \$6.5 million McDermott Physical Education Center. Basketball games by the men's team are played in the Las Vegas Convention Center, and football games are played in the stadium built by the city's convention authority. The cost was \$3.5 million in 1971 and it has 15,000 permanent seats. After five years of use a new Astro-Turf surface was laid this year to replace the previous.

And while the University may give evidence of power and money and may cause some jealousy on visitors' parts, it's reassuring to know that the campus runs much the same as others. Notices on billboards tell of forthcoming Union movies, club meetings, and Student Senate activities. Apathy appears to be a problem, and so does overweight. There is an Overeaters Anonymous club on campus.

Among faculty members a current controversy is "publish or perish." The UNLV administration apparently is requiring all faculty members without tenure to publish or be fired.

Seminar on sexual assault scheduled

A seminar on sexual assault will be held on the Missouri Southern campus Saturday, Dec. 4, sponsored by Crisis Intervention. The seminar is scheduled from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the College Union and is presented by the Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault from Kansas City.

Purpose of the seminar is two-fold: To provide law enforcement officers, court officers, medical and mental health disciplines and other interested persons with up-to-date information regarding sexual assault, psychological responses of the victim, interviewing techniques, skills in proper response and prosecution techniques and to better enable them to deal with sexual assault victims; and to encourage reporting by victims of offenses to law enforcement agencies and increase the effectiveness of apprehension and prosecution.

The Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault (MOSCA) is a non-profit organization which has received grants from the Ford Foundation, the Kansas Governor's Commission on Crime and from the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency. MOSCA represents as successful union of criminal justice, medical, mental health personnel, researchers, academicians, sexual assault victims and other interested citizens who provide a coordinating base for a sexual assault program covering eight

counties and two states including some 109 municipalities with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo. The organization is unique in that it was initiated by police who went outside their traditional roles of apprehension and investigation to seek citizen involvement and support in a multi-faceted program directed at a specific crime problem. Comprehensive research and a collection of accurate data have resulted in a training and consultant program to develop more effective investigative methods and prosecution procedures to counter sexual assault.

There will be a registration fee of \$4 at the door or a pre-registration fee of \$3 which may be mailed to Mrs. Margaret Farnsworth, director, Crisis Intervention, 2415 Wall, Joplin, before Nov. 26. For further information Mrs. Farnsworth may be contacted at 623-8310.

It was Chris Miller's story hour

(continued from page 2)

that some colleges had invited him back three and four times. She then remarked, "I should have remembered that our campus is a lot different than some others."

Thomason said, "I thought it would be more of a lecture," and Kiser replied, "I think if we would have let him continue, he would have brought up a lot more."

KISER EXPLAINED that, after having lunch with Miller, "I was going in there thinking, 'This guy is really fantastic.' It was a personal thing to me."

McDaniels then commented, "I was personally affronted."

McDaniels then discussed the incident in light of administrative control, saying she hoped Dolence's action was not considered dictatorial. "I hate for this one incident to create that illusion," she concluded.

Thomason then said, "We were choosing things for the students. We are students. Maybe the students would be better judges."

McDaniels replied, "I was ashamed that we spent their money."

CUB spent \$1171 to bring Miller to campus. Of that, he

Free speech

(continued from page 3)

"This free speech fight points up a fascinating aspect of contemporary campus life. Students are permitted to talk all they want so long as their speech has no consequences."

Savio concluded his remarks by saying, "This chrome-plated consumers' paradise would have us grow up to be well-behaved children. But an important minority of men and women coming to the front today have shown that they will die rather than be standardized, replaceable, and irrelevant."

The Supreme Court has made several rulings on student expression and the basic opinion seems to be that if an activity does not interfere with the school's work and classes then that activity is legal, within the frame of student rights.

Attendance policy

(continued from page 2)

Classroom pressures forced an end to the "dead hour" program. "Lack of classroom space, as the campus enrollment increased, made it necessary for us to eliminate this program" noted Belk.

"When construction is completed on the new addition to the police academy and the new Education and Psychology building, we will try and schedule another 'dead hour,'" commented Belk. "It has worked better than anything else we have tried and now, with the expanded classroom facilities we have it will soon again be feasible."

Construction is now underway on the new addition to the police academy and construction is scheduled to start the Education and Psychology building shortly.

MILLER RETURNED to New York on Nov. 3, to continue work on a screenplay for a National Lampoon movie based on his fraternity stories. Miller claims that before writing, he made a promise "not to elaborate."

Dr. Leon Billingsly, president of Missouri Southern, Dolence was acting "within his authority as the random administrator on campus".

Billingsly explained, "At this time, the only person involved is Dr. Dolence." Normally, he said, "we don't make an attempt to censor what goes on," since the students are adults. In this case, however, there was a "captive audience," continued.

When asked if Dolence could have merely interrupted the program long enough to make a statement that any student could leave, Billingsly said, "I'm not going to second-guess Dolence."

"It could have been handled that way, yes," he later admitted.

Missouri Southern's student senate discussed the possibility of conducting an official investigation of the afternoon's events but no definite action was taken.

Bill of Rights not easily remembered

By KAREN WILLIAMS
Chart Staff Writer

When thirty students were asked "Is there a Bill of Rights in a recent campus poll, thirteen answered "No", thirteen answered "Don't Know", three answered "Yes" and one left the question blank. When the same students were asked for the approximate date of that Day, if there was one, all thirty students left it blank.

However, an official Bill of Rights Day is celebrated on December 15 honoring the ratification of the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution. The Bill of Rights grew out of the criticism that the Constitution, as drafted by the Convention of 1787, did not afford sufficient protection to the rights of individuals and states. On September 25, 1789 the first Congress held its first session in New York, where after considerable argument and disagreement, the first twelve amendments to the Constitution were established as the Bill of Rights and were submitted to the states for ratification. The first ten are as follows:

1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

2. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

3. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches, and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

9. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ELEVEN and twelve were concerned with the appointment of representatives and the pay of respectively, but both were rejected. Three four-

ths of the states ratified the first ten amendments on December 15, 1791 and the Bill of Rights became a part of the Constitution. The 150th anniversary of this occasion, December 15, 1941 was designated as Bill of Rights Day by the United Nations. People were called upon to observe it by displaying the flag, with public meetings and ceremonies, radio programs and dramatic presentations. The Day has been proclaimed every year except 1967 and 1968.

It is interesting to note that out of the thirty people surveyed at MSSC, all had studied the Bill of Rights at sometime during their education except three. However no one could name more than four of the amendments correctly. Twenty-nine students listed freedom of religion and speech, nineteen listed the freedom of the press, eighteen named the right of the people to bear arms, fourteen listed the right to assemble peacefully and eight named the freedom to petition the government. Four people listed the right of trial by jury and four also named the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, while two students named the right that no soldier could be quartered in a person's house without his consent, and one person listed the requirement of a search warrant and the requirement that a jury cannot inflict cruel and unusual punishment.

WHEN ASKED "WHAT does the Bill of Rights mean to you personally?" the comments ranged from three answers of "Nothing" to two answers of "Very little today" to four who said "The freedom to live and believe as we please", to five answering "A guarantee of individual freedom and certain inalienable rights." One individual commented, "This allows me to speak my opinion, hold a job, worship where I want without infringing on the rights of others." Another wrote, "I'd hate to think where we'd be without it and the laws based upon it."

One individual unknowingly summed up the results of this survey with the reply, "I really couldn't answer. I would like to say it means a great deal to me. But from what I just answered, it

seems like it doesn't mean too much because I can't hardly remember any of them."

In conclusion, the students surveyed were asked if there was a Human Rights Day. The majority of ten replied they didn't know, with nine answering "Yes", six answering "No", four leaving it blank and one answering "Sometimes". However when asked the approximate date of Human Rights Day, twenty nine students left it blank with one answering "July".

The official Human Rights Day is celebrated on December 10, which is the anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations in 1948. The Declaration was designed generally to influence the actions of governments, as well as public opinion, and was proclaimed:

"as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive be teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction."

THE DRAWING UP of the Declaration was principally a protest against the atrocities of World War II. As an authority on the nature and content of human rights, the document has been put into national constitution drafted since 1948, has been referred to in national and international judicial opinions, and countless resolutions and recommendation of the various organs of the United Nations.

It is odd that just 200 years ago our ancestors gave their lives for all human rights and the establishment of a Bill of Rights to ensure the protection of future generations and in this our bicentennial year, many of the "educated" of today can't even remember them, and some even think they are obsolete in 1976.



MISSOURI SOUTHERN'S IOTA Epsilon Chapter of Sigma Nu fraternity recently initiated its pledge class for the fall semester. Pledge class members include, front row: Steve Lohse, Russ Childs, Scott Graham, Tom Hempon, Doug Atkins, Bill Brothers and Steve Hartley; second row: Mike Brown, Mark Wardlow, Ed Peck, Dave Martin, Steve Tusinger; top row: Scott Forbes, Pete Bodon and Fred Cox.

Sigma Nu chapter gets high national rating

Joe Lange, Regional Consultant for the North Central region of Sigma Nu fraternity, recently visited the campus of Missouri Southern in order to make a report of the men of Southern's Iota Epsilon chapter.

Lange, a 1976 graduate from Illinois State University, found Missouri Southern's Sigma Nu chapter to be one of the strongest in his region. The North Central Region includes the states of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Kentucky.

In his report to William K. Amiott, Executive Director of Sigma Nu Internationally, Lange noted, "The chapter at Missouri Southern is potentially a VERY strong young chapter.

The leadership is strong and constantly working to build their program. They have a hand in just about everything that goes on in campus activities."

Lange emphasized the fact that Sigma Nus at Missouri Southern are very active in other organizations than the fraternity and that several campus leaders were among their numbers.

Amiott commented that, "The chapter at Missouri Southern has obviously become one of the standout organizations on campus, and that is very encouraging to see from our younger chapters."

No turkey, no cranberries, and no pumpkin pie

(continued from page 1)

three excursions ashore to find a suitable site, and another excursion by the women to wash their clothes that were very dirty after sixty-five days at sea. Secondly, about a hundred yards from Plymouth Rock was a gentle stream flowing into the bay. Any good seaman would have chosen the stream or the soft sandy shore that extends for miles along the Cape Cod shore rather than risk breaking up his shallop on the large boulder left there by the glacier.

The saints and strangers fell immediately to construct some shelter from the bitter cold winds that blew in from the Atlantic Ocean. First they built a large building that was to serve as storeroom and fort. Unfortunately, they roofed it with thatch—as were many buildings in England. Soon after they occupied it, the roof caught fire and they lost about half of their supplies.

The first houses they constructed were not log cabins in the woods as they have so often been pictured. The pilgrims chose open meadows for their little village, and the houses were set in an orderly fashion along their main street, reminiscent of the Dutch villages where they had lived for so many years. The cabins were not of log—log cabins were not built until much later by the Swedish that settled in Delaware. The pilgrims used mud and wattles for their little houses. Wattles were constructed by placing poles in the ground about a yard apart and then weaving branches and grass around the poles, until a fence-like wall is made for the outside of the house. Then the whole wall is daubed with mud. The little house was then roofed with thatch—not much protection against the cold New England winter. Later the little houses were covered with clapboard, hand-sawn boards and wooden shingles.

A LARGE FIREPLACE WAS PLACED across one wall of the house that served as cooking stove and heater. The first chimneys were made of mud and wattles. Later they sometimes used stone.

We always picture the pilgrims dressed soberly in grey or black, the women in prim little white caps and the men in large stove-pipe hats. Actually this costume was the style for their puritan brothers. The pilgrims, not being puritans, did not dress according to the puritan code.

When they came over here, their clothes were made of good hand-loomed material such as all the poor English country folk wore. The colors varied with the weaver's dyes—brown, blue, green, red or a mixture of all threads. However, after the pilgrims had been here a short time, they probably looked like a band of gypsies with their tattered clothes, patched with whatever they could find for mending. They called patches "clouts," and one Saint wrote, "We are wearing clothes with clouts on clouts, and we have no goods to make new ones".

WE ALWAYS THINK of the Founding Fathers as believing in freedom of religion. But the pilgrims who tried for twenty years to find a place where they could worship as they pleased, believed only in freedom for THEIR religion. Their colony was no haven for free-thinkers, and their treatment of Quakers and Antabaptists is the personification of intolerance and bigotry.

Education was not important to the early pilgrims. There were no schools in the colony for forty years. Children were taught their letters and numbers at home. Few ever learned to read. However, when schools were established, they were the first public schools in the new world.

The early Saints were not above using child labor. Four of the servants included in the passenger list of the Mayflower were four orphan children under twelve that were parcelled out to three different families to earn their keep.

We often think of the pilgrims as starving to death during the first winter. True, more than half of their company died, and that they were on short rations, but the deaths were caused by the "Sickness"—probably influenza. On one of the exploratory excursion on the Cape all of the men had been exposed to a violent winter storm. From that time on, one after another became ill. Weakened by the long trip across the Atlantic and exposed to bitter New England weather, over fifty of the band of one hundred died. Often during that first long winter there were not enough well people to care for the sick and bury the dead.

In the Spring the few survivors planted the Indian corn which they had found, and in October they harvested an adequate crop. With hopes for an easier winter, the Pilgrims planned a Harvest Home Festival. This was not a religious ceremony but a Three day holiday such as they had often celebrated back home in England.

GEORGE F. WILLISON describes this festival in his book "Saints and Strangers".

"As the day of the harvest approached, four men were sent out to shoot waterfowl, returning with enough to supply the company for a week. Massasoit was invited to attend and shortly arrived—with ninety ravenous braves! The strain on the larder was somewhat eased when some of them went out and bagged five deer. Captain Standish staged a military review, there were games of skill and chance, and for three days the Pilgrims and their guests gorged themselves on venison, roast duck, roast goose, clams and other shellfish, succulent eels, white bread, corn bread, leeks and watercress and other "sallet herbs" with wild plums and dried berries for dessert—all washed down with wine, made of the wild grape, both "sweete and strong." At this first Thanksgiving feast in New England the company may have enjoyed, though there is no mention of it in the record, some of the long-legged "Turkies" whose speed of foot in the woods constantly amazed the Pilgrims."

In fact there is archaeological proof that turkey was not familiar food to the Pilgrims. Surrounding each of their houses was a neat picket fence. Inside the fence the pilgrims fed chickens and their pigs. In digging in these old gardens, bones remaining there, give proof of the meat that was eaten by the early colonists. There have been found pork bones, mutton bones and cattle bones and even the bones of one horse. There were also fish bones and clam shells. But there was only the bones of deer—the pilgrims were not mighty hunters. There were no wild duck bones, a few wild geese. But in spite of all our legends there was NOT ONE TURKEY BONE to be found all the digging of old Plymouth.

There were cranberries in the neighboring bogs, but the Pilgrims had not yet found a use for them. Nor was the land graced with a later and even more felicitous invention—pumpkin pie. Thus the truth of the first Thanksgiving.

Grade inflation on campus

(continued from page 1)

in sociology, because students can learn from one another. In the 'objective' courses with definite answers, such as math and some science courses, attendance could be less demanding."

Grading scales were fairly high. Roughly 38 per cent of the teachers give A's to less than 10 per cent of their students and 28 per cent of the teachers give A's to from 10 to 20 per cent. A surprising 16 per cent give A's to over 20 per cent of the students. Many teachers emphasized that the long drop period causes an unusually high curve. If a student realizes that he is getting a D or F he can drop out up to four weeks before the semester ends. This pushes curves to extremely high levels.

When asked if there was a trend in the caliber of college students, the answers were predominantly negative. About 36 per cent, felt that college students were less prepared for higher education. Since 30 per cent of the teachers did not answer or had not been teaching long enough to answer (a date set arbitrarily at five years) that percentage is very high.

THE MOST COMMON COMPLAINT was that reading comprehension and writing skills were on the decline. Typical comments were "students frequently have difficulty in written communication and in expressing thoughts," "less ability to spell and more difficulty in reading" and "basic skills in writing and spelling get worse."

Generally, the student's concern for higher grades was contributed to a competitive job market, parental pressures, grad school requirements and the general opinion that a C was a sign of failure.

Nationally, the top schools have given extremely high percentages of A's in recent years. The trend, however, may soon see a reversal. According to an Associated Press story out of East Lansing, Mich., a domino effect is occurring. "One school after another is apparently tightening standards or taking a holding action against inflated grades," the article reported.

Most have realized that "making the grade" is too easy.

Seminar offered

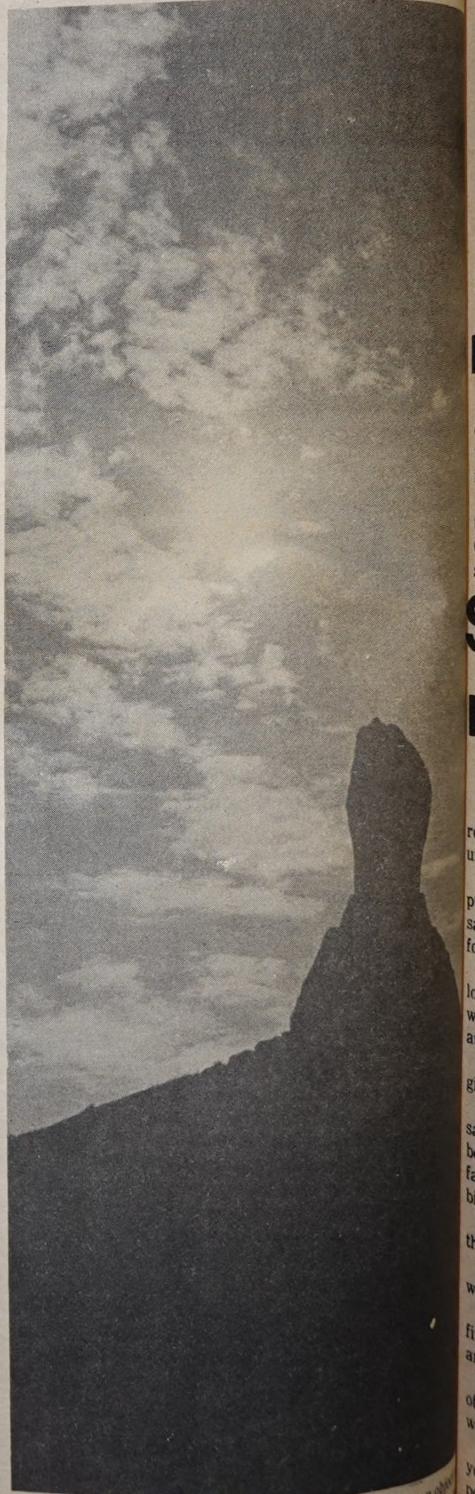
A new course entitled Seminar in Economic Resources will be offered by the division of business administration in the Spring semester. The three-hour credit course will be taught by Dr. Charles Leitle and is open to students who have had Economics 201 and 202 or who receive special permission from the instructor.

The course seeks to explore the relationship of economic resources to employment, output, stabilization, and growth policies. Also included will be a study of the meaning and nature of economic resources, functional concepts of resources, trends in resource development and utilization, and appraisal of resource potentials.

Ed. 200 planned

Any student interested in taking Ed. 200 "Exploratory Field Experience" should see Dr. Highland, S-110, by December 1, 1976 to learn about the requirements of the course.

An orientation meeting for all students entering the course, Ed. 200, will be held on December 16 in Room S-205 at 3:00 p.m.



WEBB CITY'S famous "Praying Hands" statue is an object of study for photographers from around the world. Even a local magazine wanted a photo of the statue. In this study, the photographer Kurt Parsons strives for a silhouette effect.

'Breath of hell on the breeze' sums up attack on Pearl Harbor

By REBECCA OAKES

Chart Staff Reporter

"There is a breath of hell on the breeze." Those few words of Richard Frazer Ferguson's poem "the Torch", sums up the attack on Pearl Harbor.

During negotiations between Japanese emissaries and United States officials in Washington, Dec. 7, 1941, some 33 Japanese ships and 353 Japanese carrier-based aircraft attacked the U. S. Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor. Japan hoped to cripple the U. S. fleet and gain a landing base by the bombing. The event began a seemingly unending time of anguish for the U. S.

America sacrificed 3,067 servicemen's lives. There were 96 warships and some 394 planes, belonging to the U. S., at the harbor. Eighteen ships were damaged or sunk. Destroyed planes numbered 188 and damaged planes numbered 159. Only one of the 82 planes at Kaneohe and Ewa airfields could fly after the attack. In the city of Honolulu 40 explosions resulted in about 500,000 dollars worth of damage.

Exact time of events cannot be proved. But it is generally agreed the raid began about 7:55 a.m. and continued until just before 10 a.m. with a 15-minute interval about 8:30.

Japan suffered only 29 planes, one large submarine and five midget subs. In addition to the unknown number of men on the large submarine, they lost 55 airmen and nine crewmen.

THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR caused America to become involved in World War II. Before the raid the U. S. was not in the war directly, but by early 1941 it was evident whose side the country was on.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed Congress with a declaration of war the next morning. Less than an hour after the address the Senate voted unanimously and the House voted 388 to one in favor of declaring war. The only opponent was Republican Jeannette Rankin from Montana. Rankin also voted against WWI entry in 1917.

Later Dec. 8 the President signed the declaration. America was at war. Roosevelt died before the end of the war, when Representatives of the Japanese Empire signed the terms of surrender on the battleship USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay, on Sept. 2, 1945.

There have been many rumors about warnings before the attack of what was to happen. One of the more recent came from Hawaii Governor John A. Burns in recordings made three months before his death. Burns, a Honolulu police captain at the time, was called into the office of Robert L. Shivers, head of FBI's Honolulu bureau. Behind closed doors Shivers, with tears in his eyes, told Burns, "We're going to be attacked before the week is out." Burns did not ask about the source of information.

TODAY, THE BOMBING is remembered by those who lived through it as an event that united the American people. The others feel it is one of the most unforgettable events ever.

In Carthage, area survivors of the Pearl Harbor attack meet every year. The first meeting, held in 1958, was just a few men, with something in common, who became friends in Carthage after the war. Each year the group gained members but the purpose and friendliness stayed the same. This year, as in previous years, they plan to meet Dec. 7 in the C and W Restaurant in Carthage at 7 a.m. They travel from the four-state area and any Pearl Harbor survivor is welcome.

Members from the area include: Richard Ferguson, Carthage, U. S. Army; Paul Platner, Carthage, U. S. Army; Fred Russell, Jr., Carthage, U. S. Navy; Nelson Glidewell, Sr., Carthage, U. S. Navy; Jim Neely, Carthage, U. S. Marine Corps; Mrs. Archie Starcher, Carthage, civilian; Freeman Dapple, Joplin, U. S. Navy; Derald Ferguson, Joplin, U. S. Navy; Keith Miller, Joplin, U. S. Navy; Ralph Kuykendall, Joplin, U. S. Navy and John L. Kalert, Joplin, U. S. Navy.

Richard Ferguson, manager of Joplin Federal Savings and Loan, Carthage branch, has had poems and memoirs about the battle, published. Some of these are included in his book "Look Back Once More." He was in the Army eight months before the bombing. At the time of the attack he was 21 and a Private First Class. He spent 42 months at Pearl Harbor during the war.

IN 1974 HE RETURNED to Honolulu. He found the island a modern tourist attraction visited by a tremendous number of Japanese. The population has increased and the architecture is fantastic, quite a contrast to the island he knew before.

Like most Americans he feels the War could not be avoided.

"We were attacked; it was necessary we enter World War II," said Ferguson.

The bombing and war was seen by many people in many different ways. Samuel E. Morrison describes it in his "History of United States Naval Operations in World War II."

He said, "Never in modern history was a war begun with so smashing a victory by one side, and never in recorded history did the initial victor pay so dearly for his calculated treachery."



Next edition Dec. 17

Because of next week's Thanksgiving holidays, this is the last edition of The Chart until Dec. 17. Although final deadline for that edition is Dec. 10, early submission of copy for that edition is recommended because of space demands.

Classes are dismissed next Thursday and Friday and resume the following Monday. During the Thanksgiving holidays the college library will be the only campus facility open. It will observe hours from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. on Friday, Nov. 26.

Students' views of Security not always fair to officers

By KATHY SENEKER
Chart Staff Reporter

Many students have come in contact with campus Security for reasons ranging from a flat tire to trying to explain an unregistered car.

According to security supervisor Adrian Meacham, the main purpose of the organization is for security of buildings and the safety of the students. They are also responsible for the enforcement of the rules.

In addition, they help with car trouble. Problems such as keys locked in cars, flat tires, and dead batteries are common. One week, for example, security had 33 student-assists with automobiles.

MANY STUDENTS ARE PAINFULLY aware that security issues tickets, also.

"In two months we've probably written one thousand tickets," said Meacham. "The beginning of the semester is the worst part because you have a great number of freshmen who are not familiar with the rules and regulations. And, of course, our biggest problem on tickets is parking."

Meacham commented that a lot of students complain that there are not enough parking places.

"We do have enough parking," he said, "But not enough for everyone can park next to their classes."

Meacham added, "The majority of no registrations provided by me—provided they register."

Student-benders are common, but "unfortunately the majority of them are not reported. We probably average one accident a week during the semester."

MEACHAM HAS BEEN with Southern 17 months. He spent 21 years as a police officer, seven of which he served as chief of police of Joplin. He graduated from Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville (Kentucky).

"I get a satisfaction of working with young people like the ones in the college here. And I think our college is blessed with more mature and good students than some other colleges and

universities are. The average student appears to be here for one purpose, and that's to get an education...I'm just real happy to have the occasion to work with these students."

There are four security officers under Meacham: Jess Forkner, Bill Clemons, Jack Grover, and Richard Bartley.

Forkner usually works the day shift. He has collected 192 hours of training in police work and security. He has been on the security force for six years, and served as interim director of security before Meacham was appointed. He and his wife have two sons and six grandchildren.

CLEMONS IS A RETIRED army master sergeant. He has been on the force for about two years and works the swing shift (filling in on days off). He and his wife have three children.

Grover works the evening shift. He has been with security for almost three years, and spent approximately six years as a sergeant on the Joplin police department.

Bartley is a part-time student here at Southern. In his tan uniform and badge he doesn't look much like a college sophomore.

According to Meacham, they try to keep one student on the force. "It doesn't matter, male or female," he said, "We're an equal opportunity employer."

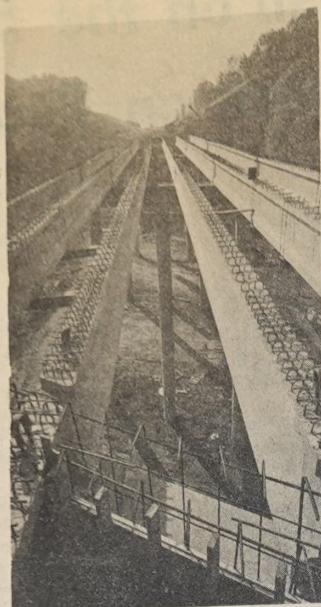
BARTLEY WORKS NIGHTS. Describing his work, he said, "It's mostly patrolling, building security, checking and watching traffic."

He mentioned that he checks the dorm area probably 15 to 20 times a night. "There's a lot of cars with CB's and tape players—so I keep an eye on them."

"All during my watch I challenge all cars that come on campus. If they don't have a legitimate reason, I ask them to come back during the daylight."

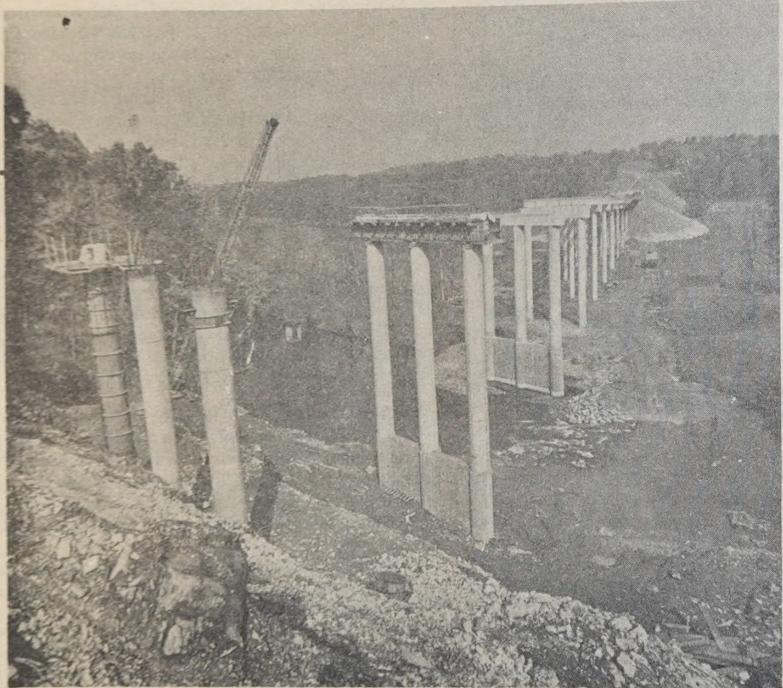
He also stops cars for traffic violations and answers any disturbance calls from the dorms.

Bartley has worked on the force for two months. A law enforcement major, he plans eventually to get a job on city police or county law enforcement.

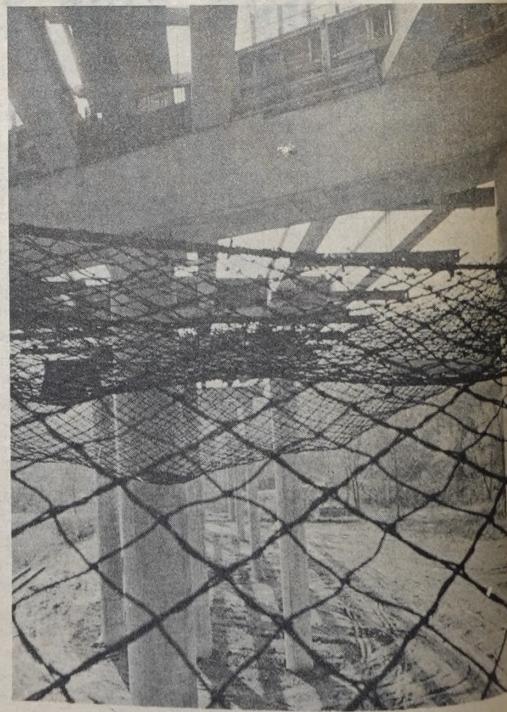


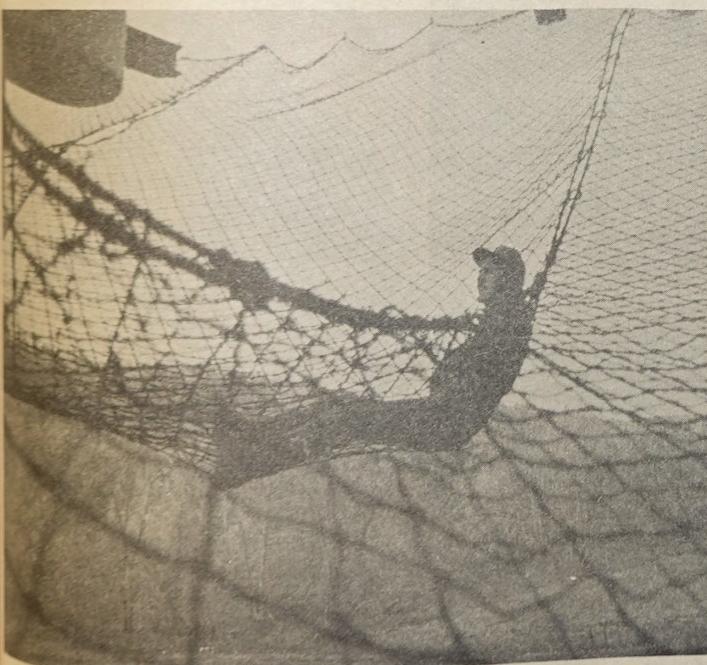
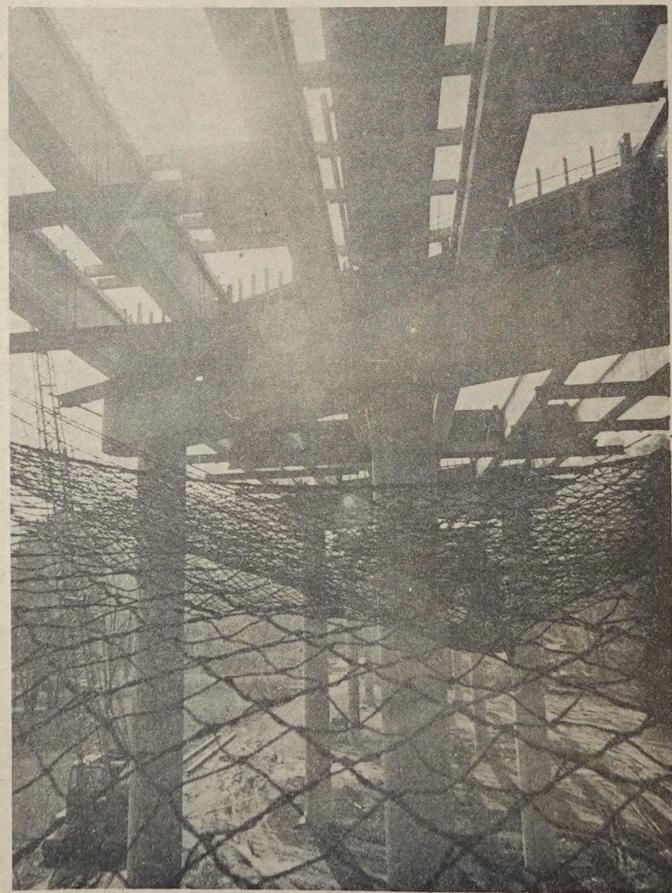
What's a nice bridge . . . ?

A \$3 million bridge goes in on a country road north of Granby . . .

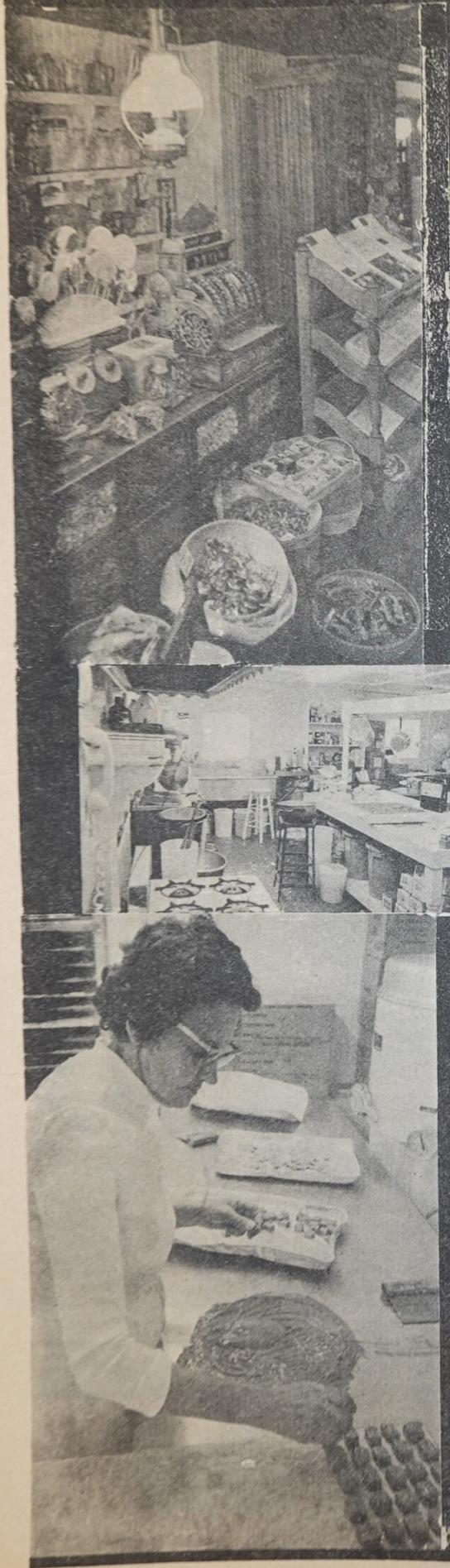


Photos by Steve Harvey





Who can make the sun shine? The candy man can!



By MARTHA KUNGLE
Chart Staff Reporter

South on highway 86 along the rolling curves sits a bright yellow house filled with antiques and tongue-tempting treats. Don Richardson owner of Richardson's Candy House, said "I think it has a Hansel and Gretel type atmosphere nestled out here in the woods by itself."

At the Candy House the scenic excursionist can stop and watch chocolate melting in an old-fashioned copper kettle, cream filling cooling on a marble slab and a chocolate-fingered candy dipper rolling raisins around in pools of chocolate on a stainless steel table top.

"I cook, but I have a chocolate dipper," Richardson said, adding that Pauline Johnson, "dipped for the Ozark Candy Company for years. She's a real good dipper."

MORE THAN 150 VARIETIES of candy fill antique display cases. Richardson said the most popular were English Toffee, fudge, peanut brittle, pecan logs, chocolate turtles and clusters. People buy 80 per cent more milk chocolate than the dark or white genres. Home-made cinnamon squares and licorice composed of licorice root and anise oil also sell well. Richardson's own favorite are the dark chocolate mint melt-aways.

Novelty candies are another speciality. The Candy House features chocolates molded to the shape of the season—from Santa Claus to the Easter Bunny. A miniature grain case sits behind the cash register filled with orange-flavored carrots, lemon corn and lime-flavored lima beans. They also carry decorated mints for weddings and parties and imported candies like German Raspberries and Swiss Fruit Cocktail.

Richardson said their dietetic candy is a "good seller." There are fruit drops, dark, white and milk chocolates with nuts and other fillings. Richardson uses sorbitol in place of sugar in the chocolates. Although the candy is dietetic, it is not low-calorie.

EMPHASIZING THAT FRESHNESS is of the utmost importance, Richardson said, "We make it as we need it. We're able to maintain quality control by selling only here in the store—no wholesale. We use no preservatives or paraffin in our chocolate. Chocolate has a long shelf-life. We buy the best grade of chocolate you can buy."

Other ingredients that go into their confections are fresh, too. They use pure whipping cream, half and half cream, creamery butter, fresh and canned milk—never powdered. Conards Pecan Farm at Chetopa, Ks. supplies them with pecans.

Besides candy the Candy House sells antiques and unusual gift items like music boxes, brass cash registers and Rudolph the Red-nosed dolls that play the song suggested by the name when poked in the stomach. The shop also displays art on consignment such as pictures made of tree bark. Cookie stamps, paintings on grape drying trays, and a stained glass window depicting a dove flying over Noah's arc line the wooden stairway that leads to the second floor. Upstairs an antique enthusiast can find anything from a full sized ticket booth to a miniature hand built stage coach to a wooden john.

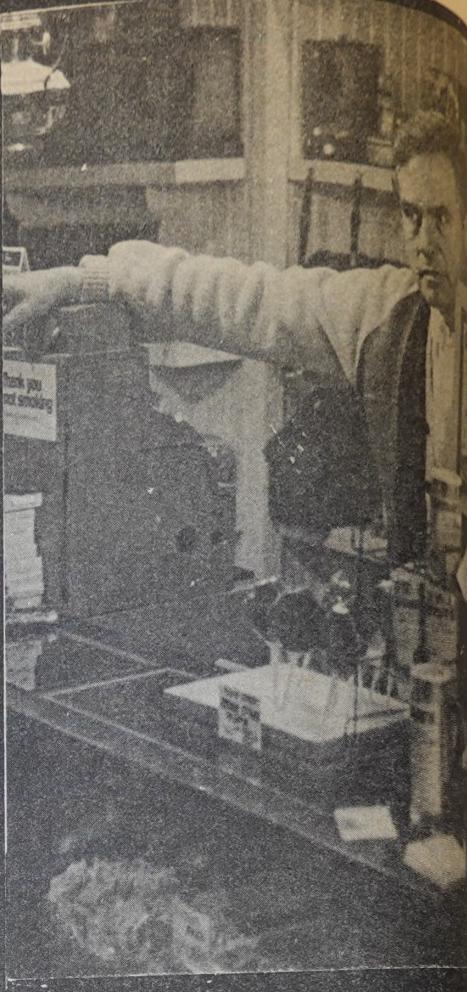
All of the antiques are for sale except for display cabinets. The chocolate counter is actually an old glove case, while hard candy is displayed in a seed counter that once contained dried vegetables. A genuine Vassar Ice-Cooled Chocolates case is used for display although it is no longer ice-cooled.

RICHARDSON STARTED with both antiques and candy six years ago last month. Constructed in 1932 the building housed a tavern through World War II. "The Rock City Tavern had a pretty rough reputation," Richardson stated.

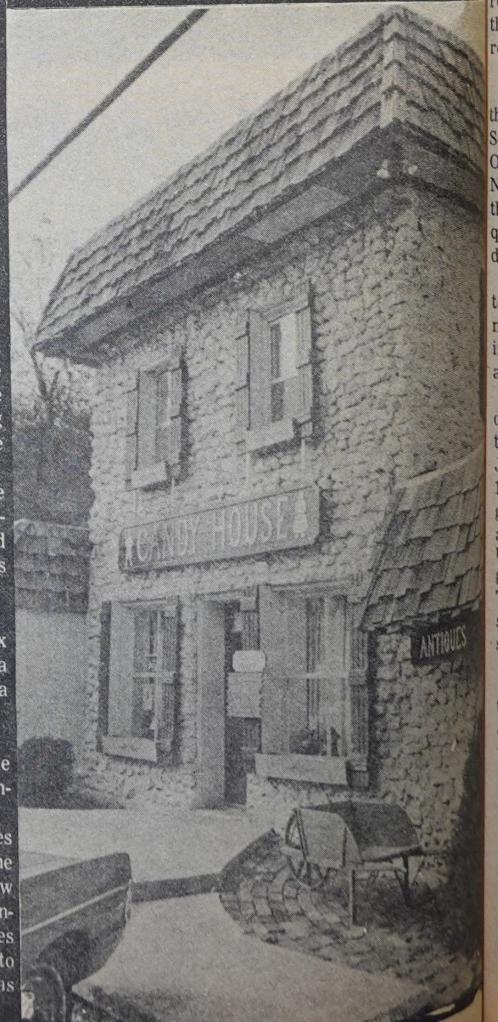
"Antiques are kind of a fun thing," Richardson related.

He finds antiques at auctions and through other dealers. He said he also gets antiques from pickers, "people who buy antiques for a living, then call you when they get something."

Before becoming a candymaker, Richardson worked for Zales Jewelry Company for 20 years. His wife, Peggy, helps out in the store while his son, Brad, is in the Coast Guard. He learned how to make candy from his mother and father-in-law who had a candy place in Florida. After a few months of practice and mistakes Richardson mastered the recipes and techniques that go into making their 150 varieties. He said, "We learn a few recipes as we go along."



...he from forth the closet brought a heap
Of candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourds,
With jellies soother than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrups, tinted with cinnamon;
Manna and dates, in argosy transferred
From Fez; and spiced dainties, every one,
From silken Samarcand to cedar Lebanon.



Nurse on call 24 hours daily

By RUSS BINGMAN

Students and faculty at Missouri Southern have a registered nurse available to administer to them at all times. Mrs. I. J. Hartley has been the campus nurse for seven years and sees about 50 people per week come through her door needing help.

"Most of the cases I administer to are minor, and I simply apply first aid. The more serious cases are sent to Dr. Kuhn, who has an office in the Frisco Building on Main Street in Joplin," Mrs. Hartley relates. "I am available in my office on the third floor of Kuhn Hall from 8 to 4 daily and I am on call 24 hours a day for the resident students and staff."

Mrs. Hartley is not part of the nursing program, but rather is part of the student personnel services program, so she does not have any classes to teach, which would take her off duty. She graduated from the Michael Reese School of Nursing in Chicago.

"I counsel students concerning medical and emotional problems also," she continues, "If their problems are emotional, then they can't do well in their schoolwork. I help them if I can, but if I can't, then I send them to Dr. Dryer, who is the school psychologist. Anyone that comes to see either one of us can be assured that their visit will remain completely confidential."

Most of the cases Mrs. Hartley sees concern upper respiratory illness, gastrointestinal upsets and urinary infections. She also removes stitches, changes dressings on wounds and applies first aid to injuries suffered on campus. "I have treated several broken bones from falls. All I do is cleanse the wound, splint it to prevent further damage, and call an ambulance," she said.

Dr. Kuhn will prescribe medicine for students if it is needed for no charge. There is no charge for any of the services rendered by either Dr. Kuhn or Mrs. Hartley.

Predictions suggest earthquake increase

By BEVERLY WALDBUESSER

Chart Staff Reporter

In chaotic rampage, the earth trembled. Buildings began making ominous sounds. People began getting screaming, cursing, running wild, crying, and some were even praying! Could this be the end of the world? Nothing was in sight to provide shelter or safety. It was a time of truth, panic, hysteria, heroism, strength, luck, tears...and death. Alaska was struck by the largest, single, natural catastrophe ever to befall an American state, at 5:36 p.m. on March 27, 1974. Dimensions were phenomenal. Force of the earthquake was thousand times that of the largest nuclear explosion. Twenty thousand square miles rose seven and a half feet; all by a silent, slow, harrow, it seemed, that sliced the earth. In Anchorage, buildings fell twenty to forty feet in steaming fissures. Humans were engulfed, buried in the rubble and swept on to sea. Some 450 humans were left homeless and \$750 billion damages remained. In an area so enriched with wilderness, the earthquake and resultant tsunamis (giant seismic sea waves) tested solely upon heavily populated areas.

SEISMOLOGISTS, PROPHETS, and most psychics agree California's "great" quake or superquake, is on the way. Some predictions range from three to ten years for it to happen. One of the major aftershocks will be the national food shortage. Nuclear catastrophes would rival the consequences of an earthquake. Loss of life is expected to be much greater in future quakes and be four times greater because of population, the landmarks that have been weakened by the withdrawal of oil.

Four sources of an earthquake prediction are: Japanese seismology (use of instruments to forecast "when"), Russian method of using animals to predict exactly when ("throwing out instruments and going back to nature"), Russian technology, and prophecy.

Chromometers, based on data, provide the scientist hopes of uncovering the laws that will enable him to foresee an earthquake far enough ahead to forestall disastrous effects. Japanese geophysicists carried on investigations as early as 1900 by clinometry, the study of the changing of the ground, the ground in which is raised or lowered made to swell up or subside according to laws that are unknown today. If rocking movements could be detected and interpreted in time, it might serve as alarm-signals. Not all movements forecast an earthquake. Some quakes burst out at once, thunder crashes in a clear space at that mysterious instant when the slow accumulation of stress reaches the point at which the rock splits.

UNDER THE RIFT SYSTEM (a theory on earthquake activity at the base of a mountain), geophysicists claim the earth's crust is changing as the internal forces slowly pull apart segments. These changes are associated with a single system of rifts or cracks, the two primary ones bisecting the Pacific Oceans. In millions of years a rift valley will continue to develop across Utah, Arizona, Southern Idaho and Wyoming and then fill with water to separate the United States in segments.

Earthquake activity under Utah is pushing California out into the Pacific Ocean a few centimeters each year. This accounts for the earthquakes generated along the West Coast. Wasatch Mountain in Utah is still active. Since 1850, more than 600 earthquakes occurred in the state. Some severe tremors are possible in the future. San Andreas Fault in California, is the most active, since the worst California quake in 1804...and is expected to sink into the Pacific. Faults are believed to be ad-

jacent sides of two massive slabs of the earth's crust. San Andreas is primarily a horizontally moving fault. Sides move in opposite directions at the combined rate of about two inches a year. Western side moves in a northwesterly direction; the eastern side, the opposite. Friction prevents them from scraping by each other, and the northern and southern segments of The Fault have become locked. Soon the strain overcomes the friction and there is an earthquake. Immediate forces that could cause a quake are traveling deep volcanism and large-scale isostasy. Tiny earthquakes-microquakes called "creep" - have put pressure or released pressure on the San Andreas Fault.

Western earthquakes are measured on a scientific scale of magnitude called the Richter scale. Eastern quakes are measured with historical records written over 350 years ago.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS can be built to withstand any known earthquake, but setting standards without the basic knowledge is difficult. United States Geological Survey is able to build a network of eighty seismic stations in the Northeastern U.S. to continuing nuclear power plants. U.S. government is

making money available for the public concern over what could happen if a nuclear power plant is struck by a tremor that could rupture a plant and release its radioactivity. Seismologists figure if they had enough money, they could conduct studies by air to chart gravity and magnetic differences as well as seismic stations that could read shocks to forecast an earthquake.

More than 3500 earthquakes in the eastern United States have been recorded. In 1976, so far, fifteen have been recorded that were strong enough to shatter windows, even if the quake were thousands of miles away. In the winter of 1811-1812, three quakes hit New Madrid, a southeastern city in Missouri. Other reports closer to home have been noted.

There is no way to escape an earthquake nor is there a positive way to predict the when or even the why. President Kennedy once said, "Protection of our population should be the basic concern of every American who loves his country above his own personal gain." Paul James, author of "California Superquake 1975-1977", wrote his book to give a fair warning and help save hundreds of thousands of people.

"These changes in the earth will come to pass, for THE TIME AND TIMES AND HALF TIMES ARE AT AN END."

VISTA volunteers new to area

By DIANA WEST

Two VISTAs (Volunteers In Service to America) have been assigned to the Economic Security Corporation, a Joplin-based Community Action Agency. Karen Kolanko and Jon Slote, both 22, will serve the anti-poverty agency for one year.

The Community Action Agency requested two VISTAs earlier this year when it was announced that 91 VISTAs would be available for placement in such agencies throughout Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

Kolanko is from Rockville, Connecticut. She attended the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay where she received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Regional Planning. Kolanko explains why she joined VISTA, "I felt I wanted to help a not-for-profit organization rather than enter the business world at this time."

SHE IS PROGRAM PLANNER for the Community Action Agency and will be responsible for researching new government programs to see if the agency is eligible to receive additional funds through such programs. In addition, she will help prepare refunding applications for present programs operated by the agency.

Kolanko noted that there is currently a big demand for more professional persons such as architects and planners in VISTA. She said, "I was accepted one week after completing an application."

Sgt. Campbell retires after 20 years

missions in Panama, South America and Vietnam.

Sgt. James Campbell, who came to Missouri Southern in July, 1975, with the start of Southern's ROTC program, retired early this month after 20 years of military service. He was honored at retirement ceremonies in the College Union on Nov. 5.

Sgt. Campbell is a member of the Army's Special Forces Unit of the Green Berets and has participated in missions all over the world for recovery operations, demolition work search and rescue missions, construction jobs and underwater missions.

Receiving training in all phases of scuba work from the Navy, he has acquired over 10,000 hours of experience with underwater

He plans to retire to his farm near Stark City to raise hogs.

...in our opinion**Dolence wrong**

The event of the Chris Miller program two weeks ago, when Dean of Student Affairs Glenn Dolence stopped a CUB-sponsored lecture because he personally considered it obscene has left many students angered and resentful toward Dolence and the administration. The audience, through their student fees had paid to hear Miller; he was breaking no laws at the time and many present were incensed that their right to listen could be usurped by a single individual in a position of dubious authority. In our opinion, their incension was rightful.

Freedom of Speech is the issue and whether that seems trite, exaggerated or contrived it is the truth. We feel Glenn Dolence made a mistake and his action infringed on Miller's rights and the rights of those present. Most of the audience that were offended had already left before Dolence stopped the show. Those who stayed did so of their own volition. True, some teachers dismissed their classes provided that students attend the program but no one, we repeat, no one was forced to listen to Miller or endure any language they might have considered obscene.

The Bill of Rights was written to protect freedoms for not only those who say what we might want to hear but also for those who say what we might not want to hear, as long as it does not infringe on our right not to listen. Does certain language shock some individual? Perhaps so, but that individual has no right to arbitrarily impose his morals on a body of adults who are not offended. Whether Dolence had the power to do what he did is an important question. Whether the CUB should have screened Miller's program more thoroughly is academic. In any case, we believe the action Dean Dolence took was wrong.

Special for some?

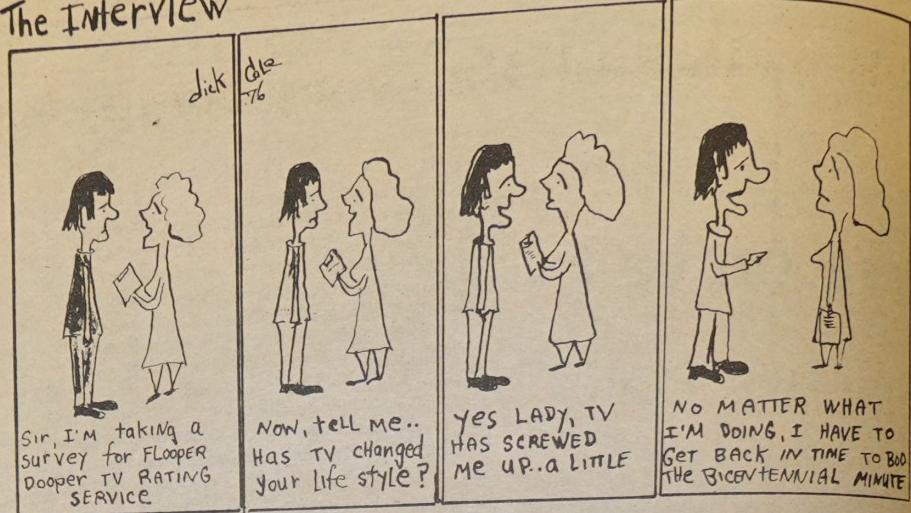
Our campus drop policy has recently been the target of some well-earned criticism. Missouri Southern students are allowed to drop until the 12th week, a practice almost unheard of at most colleges — and for good reason.

The policy only serves to push grades up to a ridiculously high level. After all, if you have a D or an F with only one month left in the class, why keep up the "effort"? By the same token, when most of the D and F students drop it manages to make the curve seem exorbitantly high. It can also penalize those students whose instructors insist on a perfect curve — complete with D's and F's. What can you do when your C becomes an F, the drop period is behind you and you have less than a month to improve your grade?

It is also sad that instructors must face a wave of students who "need" the course and who want to salvage their grades at the last minute. But what is even sadder — and very unfair — is that there are students who get away with these last minute prayers every semester.

Apparently there is only one reason for retaining this policy — and that reason only serves to point out another inequity. Conveniently the drop period ends only after most athletic seasons come to a close.

That's great for a few, but isn't it about time to stop punishing serious students for the sake of athletics? And isn't it about time to take steps to make grades meaningful?

The Interview**Decadence challenged // Phil Clark**

By PHIL CLARK

I've been at this wonderful institution for four years now, give or take a semester, and two weeks ago I finally saw someone stand up and strike a blow against the moral decadence that is slowly but surely taking over our educational system.

I am referring to the interruption of a lecture (or, more correctly, the first half of a lecture) given by "sexual humorist" Chris Miller. "Sexual humorist," my ass! I know a foul-mouthed, Marxist, hippie-type when I see one and there's nothing funny about talking dirty. I think we should all follow the administration's lead in stamping out this filthy scum and say, "Yes, I, too, am for American and against the creeping crud of communism that has already overtaken Southeast Asia and, even as we talk, infiltrates and destroys the moral fiber of our fair land."

I mean, just because Miller was invited (and paid) to come here and speak on any subject he wished and no one

was being forced to listen to him, that doesn't give him any right to pollute the air with a steam of blasphemous invectives that everyone hears every day anyway.

The only thing that worries me is that this righteous campaign may end too soon. While we're at it, let's keep on going and stamp out the other forms of moral decay that infest this campus. How about those co-ed biology and health classes? Some of those textbooks are pretty risqué and you KNOW what that kind of thing can lead to. There are a million signs of indecency around this school, from the novels taught in class to those scanty costumes worn by the cheerleaders at football games. Why, practically every female out here wears pants, including the professors!

The taint of Marxism is on our land and it's time something was done. I'm not even too sure about myself anymore, but I can do something about that. I'm going to get off my butt and join the Marines.

Go where the action is // Mancini

By HENRY MANCINI

NOTE: In the ever-broadening field of music, Henry Mancini has no peer. Internationally known for his motion picture scores, which have earned him 12 Academy Award nominations and three golden Oscars; his TV themes; his million-selling albums, which have netted over 20 Grammy Awards; his TV Specials and his campus and symphony orchestra concerts, Mancini is a composer-conductor and arranger of unusual talent. Vitally concerned with developing new talent, he has established music scholarships, funds, and grants at UCLA, USC, and the Juilliard School of Music.)

The only basic problem with young people seeking a professional career in music is that they are always in a hurry. The years of study required to achieve any degree of recognition in the field invariably turns all but the supremely dedicated individual away from pursuing such a career.

If I were to look for an equation for the success I have enjoyed, it would have to be equal parts of craftsmanship and experience, plus a full measure of luck and multiplied by great lengths of time.

I've been asked by many budding musicians if I always had a burning inner ambition to compose and play. In our family there was always a great love of music — but I have never felt myself to be a "driven" creative genius. I don't subscribe to the cliche which has all musicians burning the midnight oil, composing feverishly wherever and whenever the mood strikes. I rarely compose for my own pleasure. It's usually a film or TV assignment or arranging for an upcoming concert or record that sets my musician's mind to work. When I am working, it's during normal hours. I also set myself a deadline for completion and work steadily to that end — I don't like to be rushed.

To acquire this kind of craftsmanship, one needs instruction and the capability of applying that knowledge. Colleges and universities abound in good teachers — but more than others in a particular field. An instrumentalist has different needs from those of the struggling composer or arranger. The instrumentalist must have a good teacher, but the composer and arranger requires teacher and an orchestra which will "sound" the written notes.

But it is truly after graduation that the musician really begins to feel the pinch. For a time, applying any new found craft in local surroundings is satisfactory, but all too soon the more gifted become restless and dissatisfied with the lack of continuing challenges or new opportunities. At this time, I say "Go where the action is." To arrange or compose for films and television one must go to Hollywood. The instrumentalist must pack up to New York, Hollywood, or Chicago. A singer soon discovers that most of the major recording studios are in New York, Hollywood, and Nashville. Those with stage aspirations must make Broadway their goal. Leaving familiar and safe surroundings and receptive ears is a hard move to make, but it must be made.

During the difficult period of readjustment, I encourage the novice to meet as many people in a similar field as humanly possible. Don't become a nuisance, but leave no stone unturned, no possible contact untouched. Also try to keep learning on a more professional level, especially from those who can provide insight as to what is expected of a professional in a particular field.

Success is not usually easy or fast. The luxury of becoming discouraged and quitting is always present. During the difficult times during my early career, I often found myself asking if this was what I really wanted. My answer then is the same one I would give today, an unqualified "Yes."

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All is well, and I'm very happy! // Steve Smith

By STEVE SMITH

Once upon a time, not too long ago, there was a small, one-roomed college in a land of far away. The name of the college was OSSC (Ozark Southern State College) and it all began when some concerned citizens led by a big-time business executive and philanthropist, Colonel George P. Spidlo, decided to pool their money together, have a walk and start a college. Alas, the dream was looked upon in the beginning as a capricious scheme, a mere flight of fancy. So much more the reason then that everyone in the nearby village of Gothicville was astounded when Spidlo and his men did raise the million dollars, and the long-dreamed vision became reality. Hurriedly, buildings were thrown up on a hill close to town and students poured from Gothicville and the surrounding villages in the kingdom. No longer would only scholarly scholars walk through the two big doors of Spidlo or the Spidlo Memorial Administration building. Now you could do it in their waking hours, too. A feat of whom man it was; and more amazingly, they had raised the money by having a cakewalk.

The story of the growth of OSSC is as equally unique as that of its inception. There are many stories to tell around the fire at night but we have, in this tale, been already carried by too much digression. Our story comes many years later, after many scholars had entered the school and graduated with their BEs in physical education or elementary education. Everything was running smoothly OSSC. Spidlo, the funny old man who dressed like and used to imitate his childhood hero Teddy Roosevelt, had died. A picture of him, with his prince-nez glasses and receding hair slicked back like that of a muskrat, hung in the building.

ALL OF THE STUDENTS, faculty and administration seemed happy; if ever asked if they had any problems they would all reply in the same way, "All is well and I am very happy."

But then, out of the east one afternoon, came something that was destined to turn their heads around, that would end all the quietude and never again would anyone be able to say "all is well." It was a bright autumnal day. The leaves were falling from the young trees at campus and blowing in strong draughts of cool wind. One click came. That was when the black knight, the rogue Miller rode in on his dark horse, Trojan.

A few words must be said of this roughish bard, Kris the Miller. Kris had begun his life in the land of the East, a

land of tall buildings that reached towards polluted skies, the land of stylish moxie on Madison Avenue, the land of a liberalism not only in politics but in thoughts, action and yes, even speech. Kris the Miller was a denizen of the land of Manhattan and lived there, writing stories for many magazines — Playboy, Oui, and a magazine the people of OSSC had never heard of, "The National Lampoon."

NOW DON'T GET THE IDEA the people feared Kris the Miller. They didn't fear "Oui" because they thought it was a magazine only for French expatriates living in the Midwestern United States. They didn't fear Playboy because Jimmy Carter, the new king, had granted an interview, they'd heard, to that Magazine and so had William Simon and Jerry Brown, according to Carter. Likewise, they did not fear National Lampoon; they had never heard of it. More than a few at OSSC thought it was a magazine that made jokes about things like society and marriage, much like the barbs found in the "Life in These United States" section of "Readers Digest." "Readers Digest" was very big at OSSC.

You can see then that no one at our little college or in the whole city of Gothicville was really worried about Kris the Miller coming to the college. At one o'clock, as we have said, he arrived at the college and watched the students filing in the lecture room. Kris the Miller was not anything like one would expect a roguish villain gormand to be. In fact, he was rather unoffensive-looking. He was tall, kind of funny looking, with long brown hair that hung nearly to his shoulders. A blue sweater was draped around his shoulders, something like a cape. Carlton Doright, one of the faculty members (a professor of biology) approached young Kris and inquired, "What do you plan to speak on, oh famous bard?"

"Snacking," the internationally-known cooking expert replied.

AND THEN HE BEGAN. To the surprise of everyone in the lecture room, he began speaking not on foods to prepare for snacking, to their surprise, gourmet cooking, culinary preparation that involved not simple lip-smacking preparations but the delights of rich, greasy, exotic foods, like spaghetti!

"Then," he said, "I dipped my fingers deep into the plate of twisted, throbbing pasta and felt the warm, wet succulent strands encircle my fingers. Deeper I went, deeper still and then, holding the saucepan in one hand, pured the warm, red tomato paste over my hands and onto

the spaghetti Pinto, my fraternity brother, watched as I continued the operation. Pinto had been to this spaghetti house many times, stooping to the level of paying the money his father sent him each week for a ten or fifteen minute interval of food preparation.

"Now," Pinto said, to the shrimp creole on the back burner, there. "My God," he swore, "don't forget the crabs. They all have the crabs. Hurry up, you've only got fifteen minutes."

KRIS THE MILLER fashioned his hand into a claw and imitated the action of pulling the crabs out of the water. Already, the conservative students of OSSC had begun to walk out. This was too much for their delicate tastes. Many were beginning to salivate. Hamburgers, fries, even an occasional casserole was alright but spaghetti or shrimp creole. That was going too far.

From the back of the lecture room, one of the OSSC administrators, Sir Gawain of the Glen walked to the front of the lecture room, white as a ghost. He grabbed Kris the Miller's microphone just as he was telling how to bring dark meat to an even temperature during the preparation of Mandarin Duck.

"I am sorry ladies and gentlemen," Sir Gawain said, "This cooking demonstration is over."

BUT IT WAS NOT OVER. The students, already inflamed past the point of no return all marched to the center of the campus, to a grassy knoll where Kris the Miller continued his talk. It went on for ten minutes and then the sound of a bugle filtered over Spidlo Hall. Was it the cavalry? No, it was the ROTC unit, with fixed bayonets, mounting a charge. At the front of the column stood, of all people, Colenel George P. Spidlo. "C 'Chaaaaaaaghe!!!!'" he screamed, sword raised high. Kris the Miller was terrified. The students were terrified. The ROTC unit, clad in green, was charging!

"Ah well," the old wizard said from his castle somewhere on Madison avenue. "Drizzle, trazzle, drizzle drone, time for this one to come home."

Abruptly, Kris the Miller appeared in the classy New York apartment, walled and rugged in white shag carpeting. "Oh my God," Miller said to the Wizard, "I...I almost started a riot at OSSC. I was nearly killed."

The moral of our story?

Why, absolutely none, of course. This tale was featured simply for your enjoyment. Most of your enjoyments, that is.



Get on with it!

By JIM ELLISON

America's bicentennial year is almost over, and the propaganda, like kudos we've been bombasted with, will, hopefully, end soon. Additionally, we have somehow managed to survive our bicentennial election that saw the incumbent defeated and replaced by a "good old country boy."

All things considered, it is time for everyone to settle down and get on with solving the many problems that ail this country.

We have witnessed, since the Watergate escapade, a gradual deterioration of our entire political system from the top to the bottom. Mr. Carter has publicly stated that he has the solution to cure these numerous ills but, as of yet, no one knows just what his formula is. One thing is a certainty though—he is going to inherit a bucket of worms.

An alarmingly large number of people have lost faith in our current system. They view all politicians as merely men who rob from the poor to take care of the rich, and the recent voter turn-out certainly reflected that attitude.

Only 53 per cent of the registered voters in America actually voted, a really sad commentary. What the politicians fail to recognize is that the largest group of registered non-voters is the 18-30 year old age bracket, our nation's most vocal group. There is a message there, and what they're saying is "no more." Were I a politician, I would be concerned.

Buffoonery has replaced the integrity of many individual politicians. Whether it be sex scandals, at taxpayers expense, or just blatantly ripping off the taxpayers money, certain members of our corps of politicians have insulted most of our intelligence by running around making fools of themselves.

This buffoonery is not the private domain of national politicians either. As one goes further down the line, it becomes even more predominant.

Local politicians are prone to feather their own nests and scratch each other's back. Read any copy of local newspapers, and the buffoonery carried on by these over zealous nuts reads like a Major Hoople escapade. The problem is that everyone wants to be a chief and no one wants to be in Indian, because Indians always lose.

What is even more frustrating is when these "Johnny-come-lately's" attempt to administer national programs, they can't interpret the spirit of the programs. By the time all their relatives and friends are on the payroll, there is no money left for the recipients.

There is an new warped society out there that has discovered how to survive without working. They move like ghosts in the night, and are on every give-away program available because petty-ass politicians can't interpret the rules.

Food stamps keep them in T-bones while the tax payer eats beans and hamburger. Women on welfare keep producing babies faster than taxpeyrs can pay their bills. Corporations pay less and less tax, while the middle income group pays more and more. Farmers pour milk on the ground because they can't get a good price, while poor children's bones are deteriorating because of a lack of calcium. Poor criminals go to prison while wealthy men buy their way out through a legal system designed to protect the wealthy criminal.

Yes, the problems that will face the president come January are immense. It will require the help and cooperation of everyone. But the handwriting is on the wall. This foolishness has to stop. If only 53 percent of the registered voters opted to vote this year, what will it be next time, and the next, and the next. What happens when no one shows up to vote?

It has happened before. There have been many nations throughout history that had no vote. They did as they were told, no questions asked. Is that our dream for the tricentennial celebration?

jim ellison



Under the Nixon shadow--Why Ford lost

By DARRELL McCLANAHAN

Gerald R. Ford has lost his bid to remain as our President for the next four years to his democratic opponent, Jimmy Carter. Why Gerald Ford lost is not an easy question and really has no easy answer, per se. Certainly statistics could be tossed about, but the loss of his bid for President goes much deeper than mere statistics.

A man of amazing stamina, Gerald Ford often manages his grueling schedule only four hours of sleep. The First

Lady, Betty Ford, once told that during Ford's tenure as Vice-President, Mrs. Ford awoke from her sleep one night to hear her husband talking in his sleep. "He kept saying, Thank you, thank you, thank you! He was in a receiving line."

IT WAS REPORTED THAT ON HIS wedding day Ford was so nervous that he appeared at the ceremony wearing one brown shoe and one black shoe. When he was a Congressman from Grand Rapids, Ford kept a polaroid camera permanently mounted on a tripod in his office so whenever visitors from "back home" appeared in Washington, they could have their pictures taken with smiling Congressman Ford.

Gerald Rudolph Ford, Jr. was born in Omaha, Neb., on July 14, 1913, and his name at birth was Leslie Lynch King. When he was only two years old his parents divorced. Back in Grand Rapids, Mich., his mother married a paint salesman named Gerald Rudolph Ford, and his name was then changed.

Ford's first election to Congress was in 1948 and he was reelected by the voters of his district twelve times in a row, and each time with more than 60 per cent of the vote. In January, 1965, on a vote of 73 to 67, Ford was elected minority leader of the House of Representatives, and served in that role for nine years.

GERALD R. FORD IS MORE THAN six feet tall and, at the age of 63, keeps in good physical shape. He has blue eyes and blond hair, which is turning and greying. He swims twice daily for 20 minutes at a time. He enjoys Bourbon and water and smokes Edgeworth or Sir Walter Raleigh tobacco.

It is definitely more than a fair assumption to state that Gerald Ford is a man of depth and would be fair to assume that he enjoys a challenge. But there has been a challenge which he met but which defeated him. That challenge was the campaign issue of Watergate and the specter of the "infamous" pardon of Richard M. Nixon.

During Ford's tenure in the House of Representatives he was active in the "Chowder and Marching Society," a group of young Republicans, including a young, rising congressman, Richard M. Nixon.

Ford lost

THE KNOWLEDGE THAT GERALD FORD had known former President Richard Nixon for a good number of years before the stigma of Watergate was most definitely the foremost factor in Gerald Ford losing his bid for reelection.

Nixon, while still President, was faced with evidence that proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that he had obstructed justice and blocked proper investigation of the Watergate break-in. Looking ahead to certain impeachment and conviction by the Senate and the House, Nixon finally resigned as President, but ten months before his resignation appointed Gerald Ford as vice-president. On Aug. 8, 1974, Nixon, in an evening speech, told the American people on nationwide television that "the leadership of America will be in good hands." One month later it would seem that Nixon's faith in Ford was unjustified. The new President, Ford, granted the disgraced former President a "full, complete, and absolute pardon" for all crimes committed while Nixon was President of the United States. This in itself cost Ford any hopes of being re-elected.

Other factors must be considered of course. The economy and the backfiring of Ford's political image "Ford is so average one almost suspects it to be deliberate," a quote from journalist Larry L. King were influential.

GERALD FORD FUNCTIONED WELL in a position of near anonymity in a team personality of a well integrated unit. This is more than likely why he was so successful in football during his college years, and later on would affect his future political career.

No matter about Ford's driving political ambitions that pushed him through 25 years of public life, no matter his sensitivity towards life or ideals or goals of personal or political nature, no matter how hard he hit the campaign trail trying to blame Democrats in Congress for the terrifying rate of inflation during his administration, the warnings of the election of a Democrat for President would "jeopardize world peace." Ford could remain in the background. This meaning that Ford did not put his best foot forward, but tripped over his own concepts of world power, financial security for everyone in these United States, and most of all, the lingering shadow of Richard Nixon.



Joplin's remaining hotels mostly unseen, forgotten

By RACHEL FRERER
Chart Staff Reporter

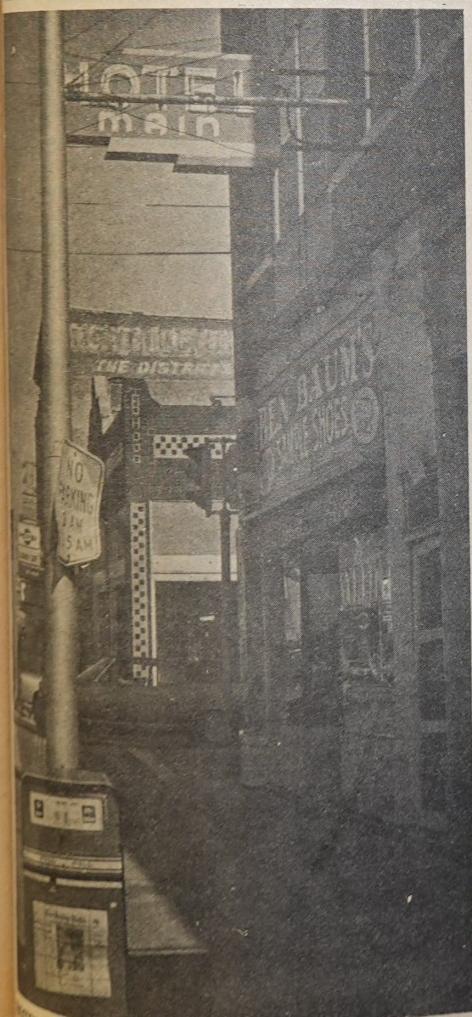
where are the buildings, whose walls witnessed transactions and political matters that made fortunes in business and sent politicians to high office? Most of these buildings, being wells, remain only in the past, to be unseen and forgotten by the people who pass by the lots possessing only their ghosts. The old wells no longer remain in structure; therefore, they are forgotten.

Joplin's first hotel, The Bateman House, was moved from Baxter Springs and rebuilt in 1872 on the corner of Hill and Main. It was not only the first hotel, but also the first on the west side of Joplin; the American House was the first hotel in east Joplin.

The Joplin Hotel was built in 1875 on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. Built by Murphy, Davis, Moffet and Sergeant, it was widely advertised as "the three story brick structure with fire escapes. Consisting of 50 rooms, the hotel, with a 101 foot frontage on Main Street, had a spacious office, baggage room, a 40 foot dining room, sample room and washroom, all on the first floor. Upstairs were parlors, richly furnished and well lighted, with water on each floor."

IT BECAME THE REGULAR place for "High Hat" businessmen, where many dinner parties were held. After completion, lighting came from kerosene lamps, which were replaced in 1877 by the first incandescent lamps. The cost of the building and furnishings were \$46,000 and it was heard many times from people, "In short, the Joplin Hotel is one of the finest west of St. Louis."

Joplin Hotel continued in popularity until the Keystone, a six story and four story annex, was erected in 1892 by E. Z. Waller of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Keystone, having



HOTEL MAIN is another of the few remaining city hosteleries serving clients, mostly on a residential basis. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

Joplin's first elevator, was the first "High" building. It was located on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, diagonally across from the Joplin Hotel.

The last owner of the Joplin Hotel was Thomas Connor who tore it down in 1906 for the building of the Hotel Connor, which was finished the year of his death in 1907.

HEADLINES OF THE JOPLIN GLOBE on Sunday, October 28, 1906, read, "The New Joplin Hotel, being built by Tom Connor is the Biggest Individual Enterprise in the County." An excerpt from this article reads:

"There is no lessening of the throng that gathers everyday at Fourth and Main streets to watch the immense steel girders hoisted far into the air by the steam derrick, and guided into position by the girder riders whose perilous profession has for the spectators the fascination that is ever attendant upon danger. Gradually the framework of the immense structure is nearing completion. The fifth story is now about finished and though there are four more stories yet to be piled on, and necessarily the work will proceed more slowly the higher it goes, still everyday is now adding to the visible progress, and in a few weeks the stone masons will be busily constructing walls out of the huge slabs of rock."

"There were many consultations with architects and builders and there were many conferences with close friends. The situation was canvassed thoroughly. Finally, one day last winter, after a prolonged discussion of the best thing to be done, Mr. Connor said: 'I've a good mind to tear down the old building, wipe her clean off the boards and build a hotel here that will be as good as there is in Missouri.' The friends to whom he imparted this proposition were quick to endorse it, and in a few minutes the decision had been made. And so it was the idea of the new Joplin hotel came, smiling, into the world."

AFTER COMPLETION in 1907, the Hotel Connor, became rival to the Keystone. In the 1940's the payroll numbered 200 regulars, 6,500 guests per month and served more than 50,000 meals per month in eight different rooms.

At the present time, the Farm and Home Savings Association building sits on the one time site of the Keystone Hotel and the Connor Hotel remains on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, where the Joplin Hotel once sat.

Time progresses, and progress of man takes away the time, the visible History which gives the proof needed to show it did exist. Man searches for new and greater ways of life, and in his search, becomes blind to the simple things which make him. The hotels remaining are threatened. The question is, "Will they survive?"

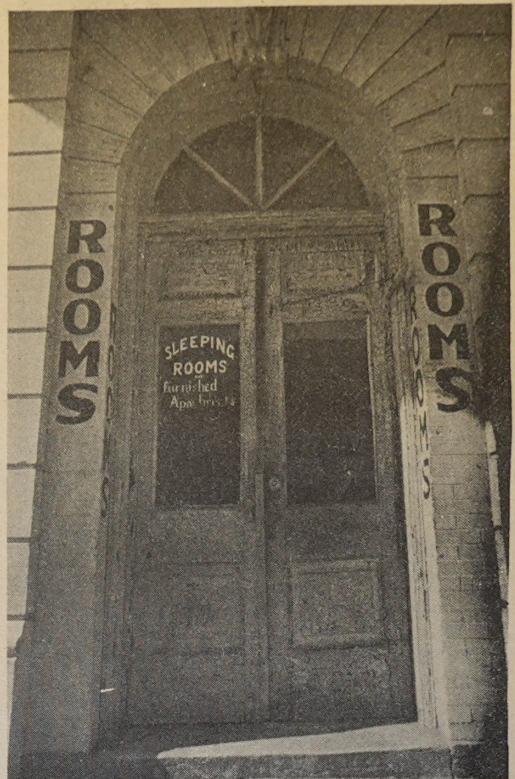
Connor subject of petition drive

One Joplin hotel which remains both seen and remembered is the Connor Towers at Fourth and Main. Subject of a current fund raising drive among Joplin businessmen who are hoping to buy the property and tear down the hotel as site for a future public library, the Connor is also subject of a current petition drive.

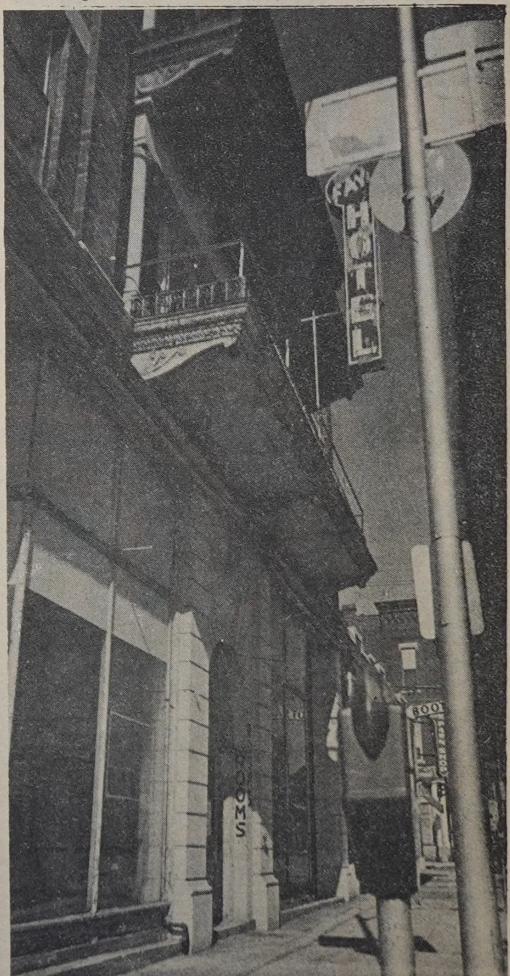
Petitions circulating throughout Joplin state that "the vast majority of Joplin's citizens have not participated in discussions resulting in the published plans and do not share the published opinion that the Connor Towers building has outlived its usefulness. It is a Joplin historical landmark which cannot be replaced."

"Many progressive cities, the petition continues," are preserving hotels of historical, social, cultural and commercial significance by adaptation to a residential-cultural center to meet the need of the community. As desirable as a new library building may be, it would be ironic that a landmark so important to the history and character of Joplin would be destroyed to make space for a library, as the purpose of a library includes preservation of the past."

More than 500 persons have signed petitions at The Chart office alone.



DOORWAY to the Fay Hotel on Joplin's Main Street is one of few remaining entrances to a Joplin hotel. Most others have been assigned to oblivion. (Photo by Steve Harvey)



FACADE of the Fay Hotel shows some of the architectural interests of the Main Street hotel which continues to operate. (Chart Photo by Steve Harvey)

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5,000 hamburgers a day

By STEVE HOLMES

Chart Staff Writer

America's restaurant business is the nation's fastest growing industry. Joplin is no exception to this trend.

It is estimated that well over 5,000 hamburgers are consumed in the city on an average day.

Folks in Joplin like to dine out more than people in most other cities of this size, according to some of the restaurant managers in town, and the number of culinary establishments in the Joplin area bears this out. Listed in the Yellow Pages are over 90 restaurants in the city of Joplin alone (not counting metropolitan Carthage, Webb City, and other outlying areas).

Two categories of restaurants can be classified from a study of the situation. There are restaurants where a person can dine inside and eat in a leisurely manner, as one can in a cafe, for example. And there are establishments where one can receive prompt service and eat indoors, in the car, or get the meal "to go." These are the "fast-food places"; of the two types, the latter are by far the more numerous (accounting for almost two-thirds of the restaurants in the area).

Furthermore, each restaurant can be classified according to ownership — private-owner or franchise. A privately owned establishment is not associated with any other restaurant or chain.

FRANCHISE RESTAURANTS number over half of the restaurants in the area. These are affiliated with either a regional or national chain which operates a number of identical stores in other areas. Under a franchise system, the individual store is owned by either the corporation itself or by a local manager who has purchased a license to operate his store and

sell the company product. In many cases, the locally owned franchise is occasionally inspected by representatives of the national chain to make sure that certain standards are maintained.

Franchise owners claim a definite advantage to be associated with a regional or national chain. There is the advantage of familiarity of a "name" product. If a prospect customer has a choice of a local private operation which he has never heard of, and a franchise restaurant which has been known, he will be likely to favor the franchise. The advertising benefits for a franchise are tremendous. Restaurants in a franchise system may pool their advertising dollars to provide intensive advertising which a local operation could not afford.

Each restaurant claims that it brings in the customers because of its fantastic culinary delights. But there are several other factors which enter into the making of a successful restaurant.

Of course, cost is a deciding factor. Fast-food restaurants are favorites because they offer the availability of a meal at a fairly inexpensive price. At these restaurants, prices are generally uniform. Therefore, some of the restaurants use special sales coupon advertisements to bring in the customers. Atmosphere is also involved in determining the success of a restaurant. Managers in a majority of the food establishments claim that they are trying to cater to the entire family. Atmosphere is so important in the fast-food restaurants; basically they cater to everyone. This is more important in an indoor dining area where people come to converse as well as consume.

LOCATION IS A CRITICAL factor in the success or failure of a restaurant. Most of the eating establishments in town are congregated along

(continued on page 17)

Fast foods may be nutritionally

As fast-food chains go, so goes the nation.

The neon-lit, chrome-and-plastic eateries with their electronic, computerized kitchens have revolutionized American food preferences. They've made hamburgers and fried chicken undisputed kings of the dinner table.

Such fare—perked up with new blends of artificial and natural flavorings and sold along with french fries, shakes, sodas, pies, cookies, and in some places ice cream and ices—can usually leave a family of four stuffed happily for around \$6, a sum that competes favorably with spiraling supermarket prices.

THE RESULT HAS BEEN booming business for the fast food chains last year. According to a recent study by Business Week magazine, the top five—McDonald's, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Burger King, Denny's, and Pizza Hut—pulled in nearly \$2.5 billion in sales.

While these new-style eateries are reaping record profits, they are also sowing diet changes that many nutritionists have found hard to swallow. Criticism has been leveled at the high calorie

content of the meals, lack of needed nutrients and possible harmful effects of the food additives used.

But recently, Dr. Laurence Fineberg, a leading New York nutritionist and pediatrician, announced completion of an exhaustive study that proves most of his colleagues' fears unfounded. A meal of burger, fries, and shake, for example, compares favorably with a home-cooked dinner or school lunch he says.

"It may even surpass many a hospital or other institutional menu. It's just as good for pre-teens, teenagers, senior citizens and even pregnant women, as it is for normal, active adults. In fact, if you could put the burger, french fries, and shake in a blender and make it runny enough, you'd be able to put it in a baby bottle and feed it to an infant without worry."

THERE'S ONE PRECAUTION, and Dr. Fineberg directs it only at sedentary adults—because for them the calorie count probably too high.

Dr. Fineberg's findings are supported by a 1975 Consumers Union survey of the eight largest assembly-line eating establishments. All served good quality meat, fish or chicken, ample protein, Consumers Union found, although the nutritional value of the shakes were generally found wanting.

Good Housekeeping Institute also discovered the food to be high quality. It found the food prepared freshly each day under excellent sanitary conditions and commented, "Your food should be so clean." The Institute further praised the care with which fast-food chains generally selected their suppliers, inspected their facilities and trained their staffs.

On a component-by-component breakdown of a typical fast-food meal, Dr. Fineberg finds the average customer gets one-third to one-half his minimum daily calorie requirements; from half to all of his needed daily protein intake; 100 per cent of his carbohydrate needs; and reasonable avoidance of cholesterol-linked fats. As for vitamins and minerals, fast-food meals usually lack nutrients found in green vegetables and fresh fruits, but Dr. Fineberg points out such nourishment can be obtained at other meals by taking vitamin and mineral pills.

THE NOTED NUTRITIONIST-PEDIATRICIAN observes that daily calorie needs vary with age and weight. For a typical adult man, age 23 to 50, the calorie requirement is about 2,700; for pre-teens, 2,400; for teenagers, 3,600. Bigger men need somewhat more calories, smaller men, somewhat less. Women of equal size and weight need slightly fewer calories than men.

The standard hamburger, french fries, and shake provides roughly 1,200 calories. The chicken meal is approximately 1,300 calories; the fish-lunch, 900 calories; and the pizza, 1,300 calories.

(continued on page 18)



...that's what's sold in Joplin restaurants

(continued from page 16)

main thoroughfares such as South Main Street or along Range Line. The growth along Range Line over the last two years has been phenomenal (there are now approximately twenty-eight restaurants between Northpark Mall and Interstate 44).

Range Line is attractive to the restaurants because it is the most traveled thoroughfare in the city. Not only Joplinites travel this road; Range Line is U.S. Highway 71, the major north-south route in western Missouri. These restaurants are here to grab much of the traveling traffic also the proximity of Interstate 44 is also a factor in the location. Although it wasn't planned that way, these restaurants are located close to Missouri Southern, and draw a tremendous number of college

students. "Restaurant row" as well as the other restaurants in town draw commuters who may live in other towns but work — and eat — in Joplin. Also, the city is building and expanding toward the south and east. As this happens, the restaurants on Range Line, which are now on the eastern fringe of town, will become more and more centrally located.

As to the future of the industry in the area, the views of the restauranteurs vary widely. Some managers argue that there are so many eating establishments in the area that the situation has reached the "point of saturation", and that some of the restaurants making only a marginal profit will go out of business. Others respond that this just isn't true. They say that there is enough demand for all to stay in business. Preston Dill,

area supervisor of Wendy's said that business is actually created by having so many restaurants in one area. "We deal in volume. And the only way to attract the business is to go where we can get the volume traffic control." However, Don Holt of McDonald's commented: "I think that some of the restaurants will have to either drop or clean up, and provide a cleaner restaurant and better value."



Chance may lead to new success in foods

One day nearly a century ago, a St. Louis physician was seeking a cure for his patient suffering from "protein malnutrition." In desperation, he directed an aide to grind up roasted peanuts with mortar and pestle, then added peanut oil to the dry mixture.

The result: a tasty and digestible "medicine." It also, say food historians, became the world's first peanut butter.

A FEW YEARS LATER, as World's Fair buffs know, the ice cream cone was accidentally "invented" when a vendor, reportedly short of plates and spoons, picked up a waffle, shaped it into a cornucopia and dumped in the ice cream. It was St. Louis, 1904.

Not so familiar are the legends that the hamburger, iced tea, and tea bag—and although disputed—the hot dog also originated at the 1904 Exposition. Few, if any, can recall the names of the commercial entrepreneurs or even the of the humanitarian doctor of peanut butter fame, and it is remembered only that a merchant from the Far East distributed the first tea bags.

But Richard Blechynden, a Britisher, is immortalized by some historians for giving the world one of its favorite thirst quenchers.

ACCORDING TO WEBB GARRISON in "How It Started," Blechynden had set up a stall to sell "dainty cups of the very best English tea," but sweltering guests wanted none of the steaming brew.

Faced with the prospect of going broke very quickly, the vendor was about ready to give up. One evening...he dumped a quantity of crushed ice into a bug urn of tea. Blechynden tasted it and to his astonishment found the new beverage delicious. He promptly switched to selling iced tea, recouped his losses and launched a new food fashion."

With the desperate ingenuity of a frustrated alchemist in the laboratory, the Englishman had stumbled upon the missing,

secret ingredient that transformed failure into success and a shunned product into an instant hit with the customers.

In his case, the secret ingredient was a sudden flash of inspiration in an emergency. In the case of the Far Eastern tea merchant it was a customer's happy mistake. The merchant had been handing out free samples of his tea to World's Fair visitors and when one impetuously dumped it—bag and all—into his cup of hot water, others followed suit and the tea bag was born.

THERE ARE MANY OTHER secret ingredients—a special human need, an ingenious, "make-do" cook, a culinary crisis, a dinner's strange request or, sometimes, an accident. Together and separately they have moved the world's food fashions from mixing bowl to market and from stove to table.

Some are documented facts. Some are legends. Many are apocryphal, their accuracy dimmed with the years of re-telling. Some are disputed with vigorous civic pride.

The hot dog, for example, is said to have been invented at the 1904 S.T. Louis World's Fair. But the editors of Better Homes and Gardens "Heritage Cook Book" have another version.

"According to legend, Harry Stevens, owner of the refreshment concession at the New York Polo Grounds needed a warm food to serve to the cold fans. Sausages, he decided, were the most practical. His salesmen sold the frankfurters in the stands by yelling, 'Get your red hot dachshund sausages.' Sportswriter Tad Dorgan, hearing the cry at one of the games, was inspired to create a talking sausage as a cartoon character. He named his creation 'hot dog' because he couldn't spell 'dachshund.'"



'For he is of the tribe of the tiger'

By RUTH BUSH

(This is the first in a series of four articles)

Years ago Rudyard Kipling wrote a story based on an old Indian legend. It was called "The Cat That Walked by Itself," and it was a fable that explained the cat's independence of man. Long ago, the story goes, the dog and the horse submitted themselves to man in exchange for food and care — not so the cat. He made a bargain with man. He would catch rats and mice in exchange for milk and a warm place by the fireside. But the cat that walks by himself must always remain completely and eternally independent of the human race.

Probably Kipling had picked out the one characteristic of the cat that is most puzzling to humans. He will never really submit himself to man. There is no such thing as a cat owner. A cat may own you, but you are only a cat keeper for as long as he wishes to stay.

YOU CANNOT TEACH a cat anything. He may condescend to learn a few rules to help the household run more smoothly. But mostly in the cat-man relationship, the cat is the teacher and the man is the pupil, learning how and when to feed the cat, how warm he likes his milk and to jump out of bed quickly when the cat decides to go out at night.

If cats are not submissive to humans, they have some other characteristics that make them good companions. For example they are good at communicating. There is never any doubt what a cat wants.

They are provided with the most comfortable sound that any animal makes — the purr, a pleasant rattle that expresses deep contentment. He can yowl in various tones to express pain, anger and love. He has a plaintive meow that expresses his everyday needs. If you learn to listen to your cat you will be able to tell just exactly what he wants from his intonation. I once knew a cat that had even learned two words. He would sit beside his bowl and plaintively cry, "Myilk" Then he would go to the door and cry imperiously, "Yout."

THEN OF COURSE, there is another form of communication. In his book, "The Silent Miaow," Paul Gallico explains this for his cat. The cat speaks "I cannot begin to tell you how effective the Silent Miaow can be for breaking down resistance, always provided you don't overdo it but save it for the right moment."

The technique for this is ridiculously simple. You look up at the subject, open your mouth as you would for a fully articulated miaow, such as you emit if, say, you wish to leave the room and wanted the door opened, or are hungry or irritated by something, except that in this case you permit no sound to issue."

"The effect is simply staggering. The man or woman seems to be shaken to the core. Even I, who have made a lifelong study of the human species, am not able to tell you exactly why the Silent Miaow has this devastating effect, but it appears to sum up for man such a burden of unhappiness and need that we are not able to give voice to it. Speaking for myself I usually confine the Silent Miaow to begging at the dinner table."

Cats also know the value of non-communication. They pick out

a warm spot in the room — the wool afghan, the rug before the fire, your favorite chair — and without a glance in your direction, they seem to exhume comfort and companionship. No words need to be said. Two hearts beat as one.

Cats are usually clean. Probably no other animal including the human species spend so much of his time washing and grooming himself as does a cat. The only exceptions to this are the highly bred long haired cat who must be brushed to keep himself from swallowing loose hair, and May kittens.

MAY KITTENS according to Celtic legend are usually dirty cats and are known for bringing snakes into the house.

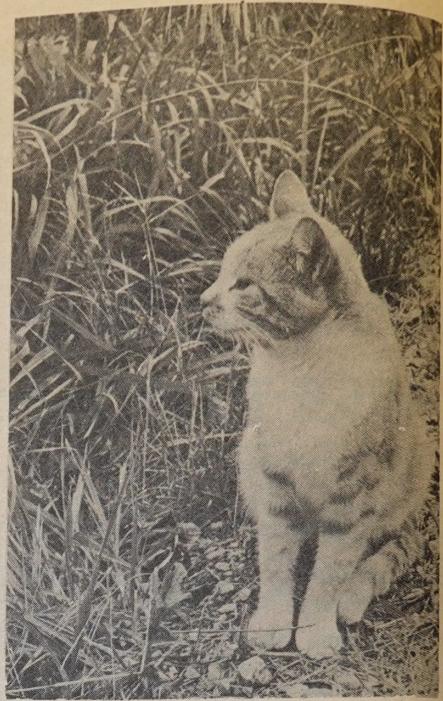
As the old English proverb says:

"May cats
bad luck begets
and sure to make dirty cats."

Most cats are peace lovers. Seldom will a cat start a fight except for love or territory. Sometimes he will stand up to a dog, but usually his line of defense is to remove himself to the top of the piano, to the nearest tree, or if things get intolerable to the neighbor's doorstep, for good.

A cat is usually generous. To those he lives with he often brings little gifts to show his appreciation of his comfortable life, a mouse, a shrew, a mole or a half-eaten squirrel. My cat regularly makes a long journey across the fields to the neighbor's barn and returns with a dead rat which he deposits on my doorstep — a gift of love.

To be continued



Phantoms, headless ghosts common Ozark spook tales

By BETH ANN WILSON

Chart Staff Reporter

Phantom riders, headless ghosts and wandering spirits are common characters 1) in spook tales of the Ozarks. The pioneer settlers of the area would invite friends to their cabins to swap tales of the supernatural and it became an important part of their social life. In those early days cabins were located few and far between each other in the rugged Ozark hills. An abundance of old mills, deserted cabins and covered bridges dotted the landscape, all of which made excellent settings for their tales.

Wood-chopping ghosts are said to haunt many an Ozark cabin. The ghost chops wood all night long, pausing only to sharpen his ax. Then the sound of a slow turning grindstone can be heard.

Groans gunfire and eerie lights are heard and seen about an old hollow tree in McDonald county. A band of night riders hanged a man there years ago. Local women buried his body, but it was dug up by dog who scattered his remains. The women gathered up his bones and dropped them into the tree.

McDonald county is also the home of a thirsty ghost. An old woman tells of being alone in her cabin when she hears the sound of the bolt on the door moving. The sound of footsteps crossed the kitchen floor and stopped beside the water bucket. The old woman could hear the dipper rattle as if someone were getting a drink. Running into the kitchen she could see no one and the door was still bolted from the inside.

A COMMON TALE is of a peddler being murdered in a cabin. After his death a large pool of blood remained behind on the floor. Legend has it that every Feb. 2, the date of his murder, the spot left on the floor by the blood becomes wet with fresh blood.

An old slaughterhouse in Southwest City is said to be full of ghost cattle. Shadowy figures of cattle, many headless, are seen about the old building.

Civil war soldiers use to tell of seeing a large black hog just before a battle in Missouri. They considered this a sign that they would die in the up-coming batt'e. Thus they would make arrangements for their personal belongings to be sent home. A soldier who saw the black hog never lived more than seven days.

A phantom rider on a large white horse rode into a yard in Taney county moments before an old man died. He rode into the front gate making not a sound coming close to a group of relatives who had gathered. At that moment someone came out of the house and said the old man had just died. The relatives turned to the rider but he vanished into the night.

THE GHOST OF A HORSE THIEF riding a horse is occasionally reported on Dead Man's Hill in Polk county. An old story tells of a horse thief who was shot to death and buried there many years ago.

A lonesome stretch of country called Devil's Promenade is the sight of Beaver Springs Park. The park is the stomping grounds of the Quapaw Indians and is located south of Quapaw, Okla. Each year the Quapaw hold their pow-wows and festivals at Beaver Springs. Until a few years ago a white dog was offered to the Great Spirit to help carry their prayers to him in heaven each year. Today on dark nights white ghost dogs are often seen about the stomp grounds. Since no one owns a white dog near there they are believed to be dogs that did not go on to carry the peoples' prayers to heaven.

Many of the old settlers believed it was good luck to find a stone with a hole in it. Many believed that lucky stones would keep off witches and other evil spirits.

Fast foods may be nutritionally okay

(Continued from page 16)

"All dietary requirements are based on a fixed energy-in, energy-out ratio," Dr. Fineberg notes. "One should consume roughly the same number of calories as one burns up to maintain proper body weight."

As for proteins, the typical adult male needs 56 grams a day; the pre-teen child 36 grams, the teen-ager 100 to 125 grams. The normal-size burger with fries and shake provides approximately 40 grams of protein. The biggest hamburger gives around 68 grams.

A typical fried chicken meal of two pieces of chicken, an order of fries and a thick shake supplies 36 grams of protein. A three-piece chicken meal usually gives 65 grams. A typical fish lunch with two pieces of fish provides 22 grams of protein, and a typical pizza lunch supplies 72 grams.

WITH CARBOHYDRATES, the typical fast-food meal supplies about 140 to 150 grams, about all anyone requires each 24 hours. "Unfortunately," Dr. Fineberg points out, "many of the carbohydrates provided by, say a thick shake, are empty calories; that is, they do not provide needed nutrients, vitamins, or minerals. The wise consumer of a fast-food meal will leave over some of the fries and the shake, and get more of his carbohydrates from other meals where he can eat bread, grain products, vegetables, and fruit."

As far as Dr. Fineberg says, "Fat grams total about 40. Most Americans eat ample amounts, usually more than they need. Some fat is necessary, since it contains vitamins A, D, E, and K. A person who eats one meal a day at McDonald's would be well advised to steer clear of fatty foods at the other two meals."

The nutritionist-pediatrician notes that fast-food hamburgers are made from lean meat, the fries are usually not greasy, while the shakes are as a rule made with skim milk and without ice cream. "No matter how much fat and carbohydrates are consumed, there usually isn't any cause for worry if the overall calorie intake is consistent with an individual's metabolic rate of use," Dr. Fineberg says.

"In my view, the only problem with food chain meals is their boring sameness. As for myself, I prefer a haute cuisine that is gustatorily more diverse, but I sometimes take my family out for a fried chicken dinner at one of the chains, and I enjoy it."

Boring sameness notwithstanding, Dr. Fineberg readily acknowledges National Restaurant Association statistics showing that Americans now eat one-third of their meals out, and by 1980 the percentage will probably jump to 50 per cent. But the doctor is unperturbed about such prospects. "If an apple a day does not really render a physician superfluous, he says, 'neither will a fast-food hamburger a day require a physician to restore nutrition.'

Aviation has come long way since man's first flight

By STEVE WILLIAMS
Chart Staff Reporter

"For some years I have been afflicted with the belief that flight is possible to man. My disease has increased in severity and I feel that it will soon cost me an increased amount of money and my life...." These are the words of Wilbur Wright, who, with his brother Orville, is credited with the realization of man's long dream of flight.

It would be, however, three years and six months before the brothers would be able to wonder at the idea that they had given birth to; and years more before they would savor public acceptance of that invention.

BUT AT 10:35 A.M. ON DECEMBER 17, 1903, on an empty stretch of beach near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina the two brothers made the first successful mechanically powered flight for a total of twelve seconds and a 120 feet against a 21 mile per hour wind.

Three additional flights were made that day also, with the longest being 582 feet and taking fifty-nine seconds, a feat that could not be equaled by anyone except the Wrights for almost ten years.

But, the dream of flight did not originate with the Wrights and, in fact, it can be found in paintings, sculptures, and other artistic designs dating as far back as the twelfth century B.C. Their flight was considered unachievable and attributed to the gods.

With his death in 1519, Leonardo Da Vinci left behind countless sketches on the possibility of human flight. For he had combined the motion of birds in flight with his understanding of physics and mathematics and in about 1500 drew detailed designs of a parachute and helicopter. His notebooks in all, contained some 60 sketches of flying machines.

UNFORTUNATELY, THIS TREASURE of knowledge was forgotten for over three hundred years. Had this work been known, the history of aviation might have been advanced by centuries.

Closer to home, with the installation of the Joplin Municipal Airport, the people of Joplin and the surrounding areas were brought face to face with aviation as a means of transportation.

And a recent study done on the Joplin area, by Isbill and Associates, Inc., Airport consultants, concluded that, "The aviation industry in the Joplin region and the aviation industry throughout America and the world are one and the same".

Air travel started a transportation revolution with the airlines emerging as a tremendous force in the American economy, and

as Isbill and Associates point out, "with over seven billion dollars of revenue, more than two billion dollars of annual capital expenditures, 176 million passengers, and 3.5 to 4 billion ton miles of cargo, the air transportation industry has become a major factor in the economy of America."

AIRLINES THEMSELVES tend to invest an average of two billion dollars annually on new equipment, which has had the ancillary benefit of creating more than 150,000 net additional jobs each year among the many firms manufacturing components, supports, and services for the new aircraft.

And the field of aviation is constantly growing, the growth rate, according again to Isbill and Associates, "between 1971 and 1980 is expected to be at least 12 percent per year."

"In 1969 some 150.8 million passengers were enplaned by the domestic scheduled airlines, and by 1980 this is projected to be almost three times higher". And the study concludes, "There is absolutely no reason to expect a lesser growth in the Joplin region's rate of passenger enplanements."

Undoubtedly, the Wright Brothers did not imagine anything as gargantuan as this when they took that first flight; but nevertheless it is in Joplin, as it is everywhere, a matter of growing concern.



SLEEK, SEEMINGLY SMILING plane of the '70s awaits final checkout at the Joplin airport. Aviation has become the dominant means of transportation in 73 years. (Photo by Kurt Parsons)

Schafer basically an optimist

By STEVEN LONG
Chart Staff Reporter

"I'm basically an optimist," says Dr. Delbert Schafer, professor of history. "I believe we control our own destiny even though there are other factors affecting us, and although history doesn't give you a specific answer to a specific problem, it does give you the discipline you need to make choices. These choices being based on the experiences of the past."

Sprawled in a chair in his office, Schafer talked freely on a variety of subjects ranging from the crowded job market to playing farmer in Oklahoma. Speaking of the problems involved in the teaching of history, Schafer said the problem was, "keeping them (students) awake. No, really, I think the problem is that in teaching history it should be integrated with art and architecture and so on, not just what king did this and that. And students just expect memorization. Coming out of high school they expect a list of kings and queens to memorize and when that's not what they get they become confused. Sure, memorizing certain facts is part of it, but there's so much more to it than just memorizing."

Schafer said he wasn't surprised at the closeness of the presidential race, but was surprised "by the large number of people who just refused to participate." He then went on to speak of the electoral college, calling it "an outdated institution. I don't think it serves a purpose anymore. It was originally intended to keep the government out of the hands of a minority of rabbles. After the people voted, the electoral college could then turn it over to cooler heads. And I'm sure there may have been presidents who won with a minority of popular votes. But now, you know..." he said, finishing the sentence with a shrug of indifference toward the electoral college.

"Right now," says Schafer, "economy is one of the important factors affecting our lives. The job market is very tight and, although like I said, I'm optimistic about the future, I wouldn't

Senate studies policy on absenteeism

Lack of a uniform absenteeism policy was the subject of one of the Student Senate resolutions at the last meeting. It was suggested that the faculty adopt a uniform policy stating the number of times a student is absent from class will have no effect on his grade for the work in the class.

Currently, it was pointed out, some teachers will drop the student's grade if he is absent two times over the class hours (example—absent 6 times in a 3 hour class). Other teachers don't care as long as the student keeps up his work.

Letters will be written to the proper college authorities and a student representative will be sent. This action was taken after a Chart article on the subject and the prompting from a member in the Faculty Senate.

Another resolution sets up a committee to prepare a poll on the Chris Miller incident to determine its impact on the college

want to be a college student right now. Because there just isn't that much assurance of finding a job." Although he says he wouldn't want to predict the future, Schafer feels that for a history major, "the probable job openings will be in the area of historical museums and societies, because the area of teaching is very overcrowded right now. But I think probably the area of accounting or some technological field will probably have more job openings in the future."

Something Schafer says he would like to see in the future is "a non-political military. The U.S. often overlooks the growing power of the military in the government. I think there should be more of a balance between civilian and military forces."

For the past few years Schafer has been involved with the Missouri Council for Humanities which tries to bring about more direct discussion of the problems of the people. "It tries to get these people out of their ivory towers."

"Of course, I don't always work in the field of history. In the summer I go traveling around. In July I go to Oklahoma and play farmer. My father has a farm there, and I work around there. In August we go up to Colorado where we are building a cabin. We didn't have enough money to buy it ourselves, so we went in with my brother-in-law. And he's up there now working on it while I'm down here, so I think I'm coming out pretty well on the deal." Although he may be building a cabin in Colorado, skiing is a different matter. "I've been kind of chicken about that. I'm afraid these bones might be getting too old and breakable. But this December I do plan on going up and try sailing down the slopes."

As a last thought, Schafer said, "People don't have to come out of history classes with long faces, they may be a little confused...No, I think history should be the basis for the choices the students make in the future, and like I said, I'm basically optimistic about the future."

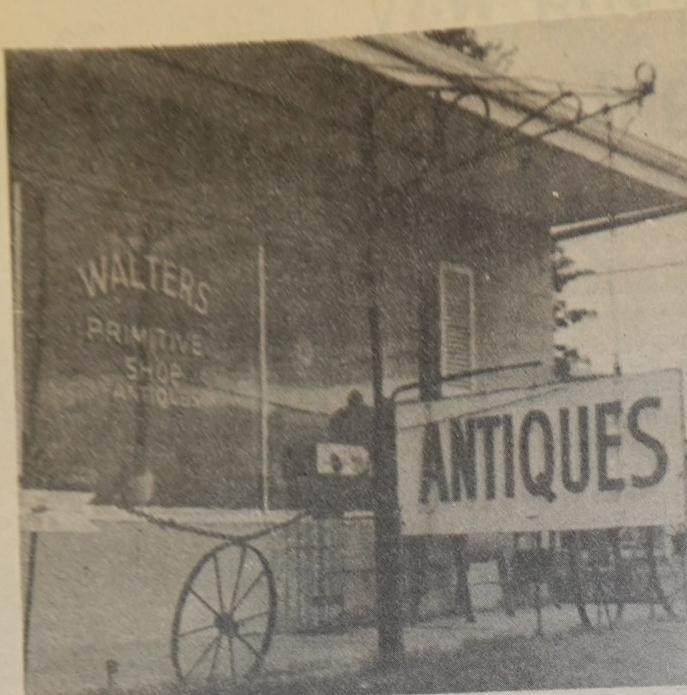
populace and as a possible guide for senate action. Gail Stewart is in charge of the committee and the results will be printed in The Chart.

A resolution was considered to allot \$1000 for a sound system to have continuous music in the Student Union. Various types of equipment and possibilities are being investigated before the Senate will vote on the proposition.

The amount of \$300 was awarded to the band for meals on its trip to Las Vegas. The same amount was given to the Dental Hygiene organization for a trip to a convention in Los Angeles. A petition drive for action on the dorm crosswalk has been started by the Student Senate with the endorsement of President Jim Cook. Plans for setting up petitions at next semester's registration were discussed and approved.



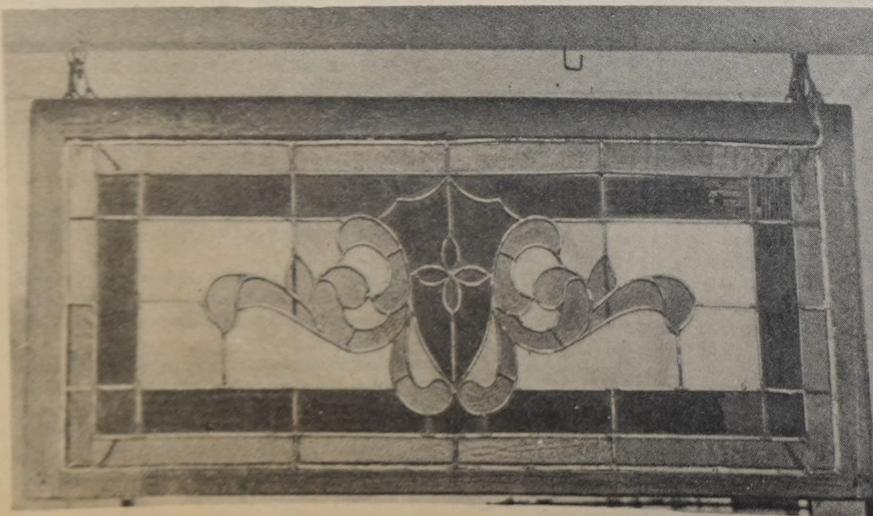
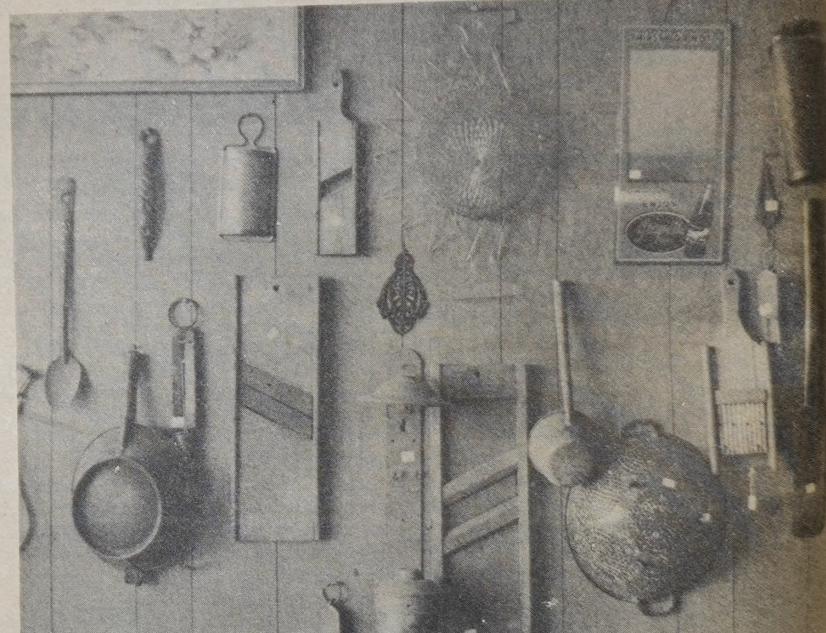
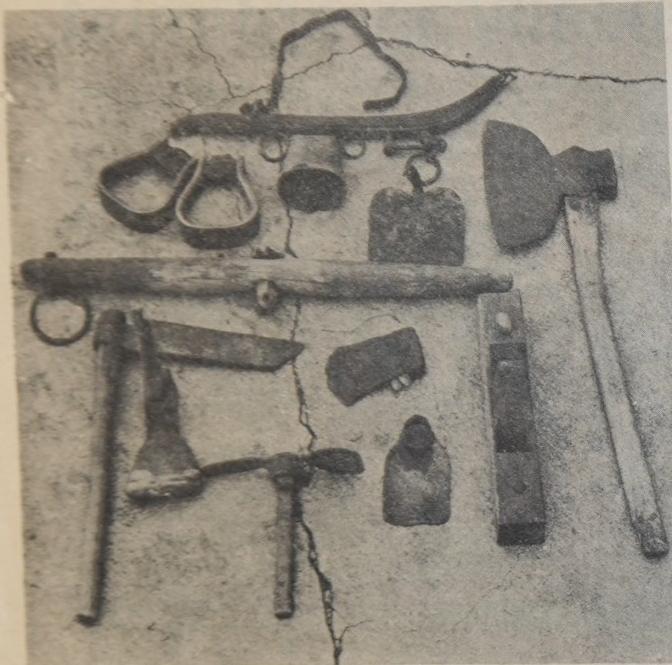
REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST, this plane at Joplin's Municipal Airport helps chart the progress since man's first flight 73 years ago next month. (Photo by Kurt Parsons)

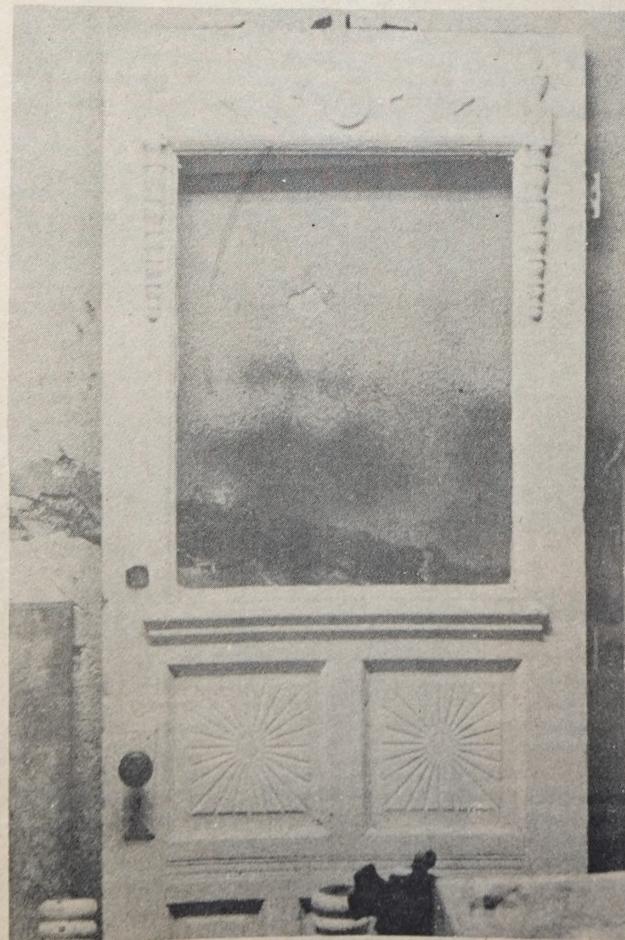


Antiques

A pageful of rare and unusual pieces which are recommended to the lover of things antique and meaningful ... Antiques are becoming more and more prevalent in contemporary life-style creating an old-time atmosphere. Some people collect objects of olden times without awareness of their true value ... Now it's becoming more and more difficult to find antiques at a good price ... Probably the most endearing quality of the antique is its timelessness, a virtual immunity to the constant shifts and changes that characterize this unstable era.

Photos by Ron Lopez





Auditorium damage termed 'only natural'

By KAY ALBRIGHT
Chart Staff Writer

When a large number of individuals are put into one facility, it is only natural for a little dirt to get tracked in and for some small incidents to occur. There is also the type of damage that is done through sheer carelessness and ignoring the rules that go along with the building. Taylor Auditorium after the Head East concert on October 30, is an example of both.

Consider some basic facts on the cost and time for the Auditorium to be returned to its original (as near as possible) condition after the concert. Dr. Paul R. Shipman gave out these official figures on the janitors report. There were thirteen hours of custodian time on the concert itself, nine hours by the yard crew to get the grounds back in to condition and 80 hours by two janitors to get the auditorium itself clean and repaired.

Damage to the floor, seats and carpeting were primarily caused by cigarettes. Apparently members of the over 2,000 person audience didn't bother to note that smoking is not allowed in the auditorium or that there is an area in the foyer for smoking. Three chair arms were also damaged, but it may not be deliberate vandalism. Dr. Shipman explained that one of the janitors thought that it might have been caused when some equipment was carried in. The stage floor was also damaged by some of the bands equipment.

COST FOR THE JANITORIAL time and damages came to \$603. Add to that the cost of having 10 security people there to protect the building at \$18 apiece and technicians back stage to run (and protect) the equipment, and the figure gets pushed up to well over \$300. This will have to be paid by the college Union Board since they sponsored the concert.

Dr. Shipman discussed who caused the damage and what the attitude should be towards the new facility. He stated, "I suspect that the damage was done by visitors. I think that our college students would have more pride than to harm our facility. I really don't feel that much damage was done and that is was primarily individuals that caused it. I would think we all might want to protect the building a little better and not be so tolerant about watching other people damaging our facility."

One thing that Shipman thinks ran the cost figures up on cleaning the auditorium was the fact that the ground was soft and people didn't walk on the sidewalk, so they tracked the dirt in.

In comparing the auditorium to the gym, he pointed out that the gym was much easier to clean because the bleachers could be pushed back and the floor swabbed out. In the auditorium the janitors had to go between each and every seat.

An unfortunate incident that happened during the concert was a mix-up on the dressing rooms that led to a personnel office being used for a dressing room.

APPARENTLY WHEN the concert was booked, they only requested one dressing room. The men's dressing room was made available while the women's dressing room was being used to hold props and equipment for the production of "Green Grows the Lilacs". When the groups arrived for the performance, they did not want to share a dressing room, so another one had to be made available.

Whoever authorized the use of the office is not clear, and they either did not realize that it was an office (since originally it was a storage area and later converted to an office and work area for the debators) or didn't want to try to locate another area.

Craig Hutchison, a member of the speech faculty, arrived at 8:30 p.m. after driving back from Kansas from a speech tournament to find his office populated. Not only were people sitting on and about his desk but there was "dubious debris" all through the room. An excerpt from a memo that Hutchison sent to the president of the college explained "While my desk was by chance, locked, the departmental secretary's was not. In the same area there were three defenceless typewriters one electric, and number of files, additional debate paraphernalia and an unlocked file set. While I am certainly in favor of the facilities being utilized and do not wish to appear either rude or

autocratic, I do think that the rights to hospitality are limited, might be of interest that Dr. Rhodes has a list of those still missing from room Au 256."

THERE ARE MORE things to a concert than the music. One type of program make a difference in whether or not the facilities are used or abused? Shipman suggests "If it had been the community symphony, then there probably would not have been what little damage there was. I also consider the damage minor compared to others at similar concerts in older buildings."

Shipman stated, as far as there being another concert like the one held on Oct. 30, "I don't see anyone saying no." However, mentioned that it would not be a bad idea, "To restrict the type of activities that would cause more damage."



By KAY ALBRIGHT

It happens so infrequently that it verges on a religious experience. You're sitting in a darkened movie theatre amid the ruin and wreckage of the previous obnoxious occupants and you suddenly realize with a thud—the movie is good, the movie is GOOD! "The Sailor Who Fell From Grace With the Sea" is an excellent example of what a movie with a plot, almost decent acting, and technological skill can be.

Written by an Oriental, occasionally some of the philosophy coming from English school boys' mouths seems incongruous. On the other hand, it also provides a fine comparison of the difference in the two cultures. On the whole, the story transferred quite well.

SLIGHTLY REMINISCENT of "The Lord of the Flies," there are actually almost two story lines going until the rather bizarre ending. You have the group of five English school boys who form a secret order in which they only refer to each other by number. Lead by a precocious, emotionally disturbed lad, they contemplate the perfect order of the world and how each and everything has its place in the world. They hold to the belief that once the object has left its element then it has to be stripped to its "core" and returned.

During this time one of the boys' widowed mother has an affair with a sailor. This brings about some of the most sensual and well-executed love scenes that have ever been filmed. They can not be stigmatized as obscene because they are gentle scenes that come across with real affection and a type of sincerity. A unique twist is the act that you are supposedly watching all the scenes through a knot hole from the boy's room. He has this habit of spying on his mother.

'Sailor' proves to be excellent

The son thinks the sailor is an example of a perfect order, but when he leaves his boat to marry the boy's mother, then he disrupted the perfect order and in the end the boys decide to return him to the sea—stripped to his perfect core. In order to understand the ending, the scene with the tabby cat had to be witnessed, but basically it was a very delicately handled dissertation.

THE CAT GAVE UP ITS PREDATORY life for "a bowl of milk and a rub under the chin," so that in order to return it to perfect order, the leader of the boys drugged it and brought the core—the heart.

It is believable that young people could be that idealistic and that for removed from reality. Unlike "Lord of the Flies," they have not reverted back to the primitive, but rather have become excessively civilized—the results are still the same, however. Also these are not normal children. They are lead by a boy who practices deliberate cruelties on animals and there is a suggestion that he is rejected by his parents. And a boy who spends his time watching his mother make love and undress and reports it to his peer group won't win the all-American award.

Acting was at a general high level with a special plaudit to Sarah Miles and the school boys. Unfortunately Kris Kristofferson cannot act, luckily he didn't particularly need to. Physically he was perfect for the role and mainly had to be himself. Every once in a while his inability to read his lines would jar, but for the most part he was excellent just being himself.

"The Sailor Who Fell from Grace with the Sea" is not a movie to enjoy particularly—it is a movie that will surprise you, make you shudder a little because its almost macabre enables you to envision it really happening and it is a movie to rave about. It's not a movie to watch if you are out for a good time, like a lot of laughs or don't particularly care if there is a plot if the girls are good looking. It is a movie that not everyone will like, but you will remember it and may accidentally catch yourself thinking about it in unguarded moments.

Campus organizations to boost 'Lilacs'

If this organizational co-operation works on the production of "Green Grows the Lilacs" then there is the strong possibility that it will continue.

Southern debators

At their second college debate tournament, freshman debators Jeff Jackson and David Hopkins won a first place trophy in amateur division of debate at Bethel College in North Newton, Kan., Oct. 30.

Jackson, from Carthage and Hopkins, from Neosho, had a six win and no loss record going into elimination rounds and were automatically awarded first place. This was the first trophy for the debate squad this year. Craig Hutchison, who was the faculty advisor for the trip commented, "After traveling through the wilds of Kansas, it was nice to have something to show for it."

On Nov. 12 and 13, Mary Lynn Cornwell, a member of the

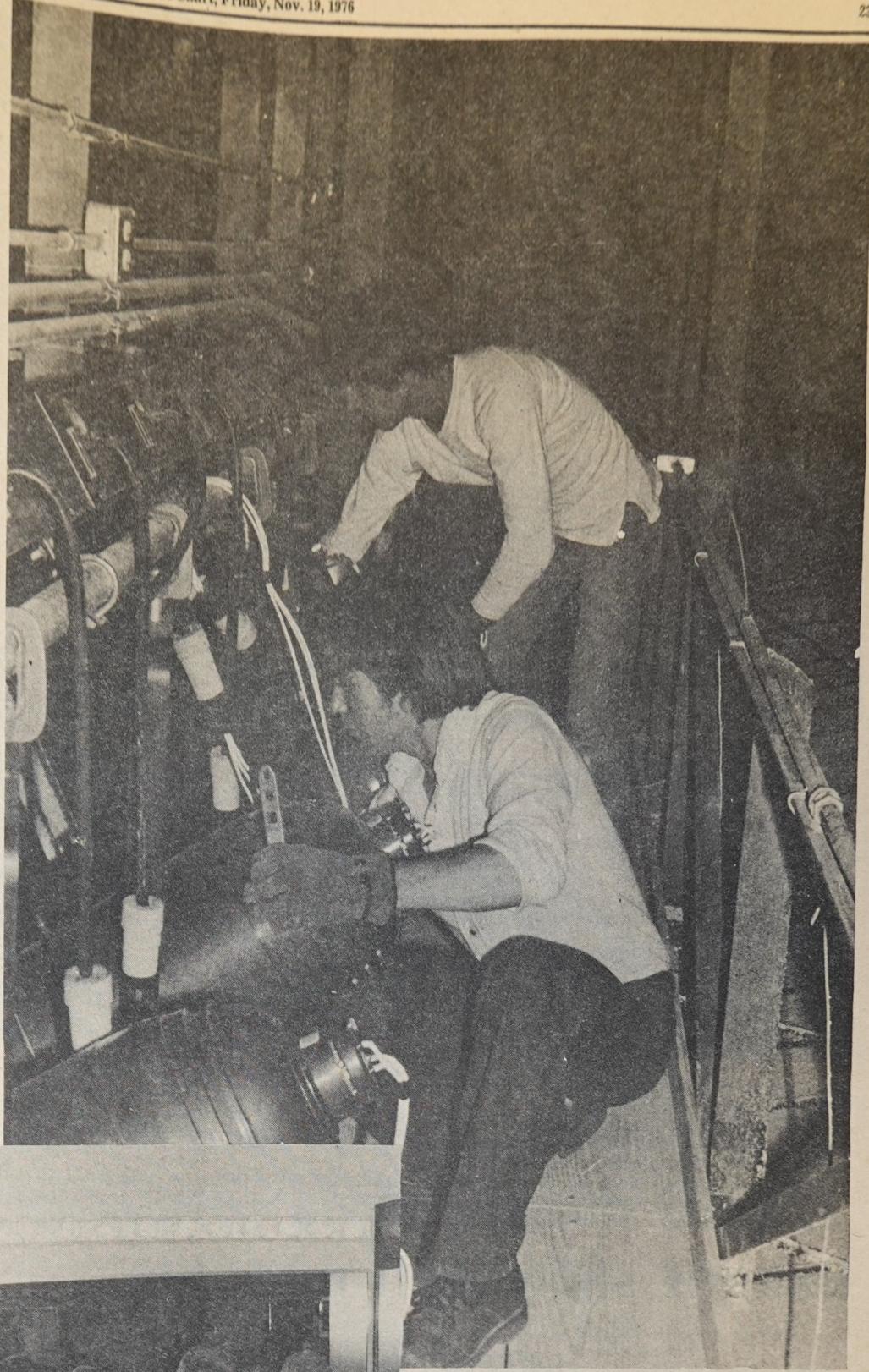
place in tourney

speech faculty, traveled with a debate team to the Oklahoma Broncho Forensic Tournament at Central State University at Edmond. The two debators were Kim Mailes, from Neosho, and Chuck Good from Kansas City. Another team was scheduled to attend but were unable to, due to school conflicts. Cornwell stated "We expected the competition to be rough and it was but the enthusiasm of our team was inspiring. It was also just good fun."

Leaving at noon on Thursday, the squad returned late on Saturday after completing six rounds of junior cross-examination debate. The next tournament will be at SMSU in January.

Heading the committee is Danny Thomas of Kappa Alpha, assisted by Pam White of Delta Gamma. They will arrange for the personnel who will work the five performances. On Nov. 30, there will be a show for the faculty and college employees and the public performances will be Dec. 1-4.

Getting in the spirit of the play, the house personnel have discussed wearing western garb to prepare the audience for the historical setting of the play.



*Production staff on
«Green Grows the Lilacs»
gets the show ready for its
Dec. 1 opening.*

By KAY ALBRIGHT

Today Missouri Southern will see the annual invasion of high school students for the Sixth Annual High School Forensics Tournament sponsored by Southern's speech department. Starting at 1 p.m., at which time classes will be dismissed, the tournament will hold three rounds of individual events and six preliminary rounds of debate before going on to semis and final rounds. The awards assembly will be at 7 p.m. Saturday.

Ordinarily, 30 schools compete in the tournament but this year, due to the fact that so many of the schools were entering the full quota possible, only 22 schools were accepted. These are: Miami, Ok., Buffalo, Neosho, Walker R-4, Webb City, Carl Junction, Cassville, Baxter Springs, Ks., Southwest High School, Nevada, Washington at Tulsa, Muskogee, Ok., Fairgrove, McAuley, Diamond, Okmulgee, Ok., Purdy, Memorial, East Newton, Carthage, Fair Play, and Fox High School at St. Louis.

Forty-eight debate teams have been entered in Novice and Championship debate. Over 244 individual event participants are anticipated from the official entries. The individual events this year are different than last year with the addition of impromptu speaking, prose reading and the deletion of duet and dramatic reading.

Personnel for the tournament were chosen from the forensics debate class.

Jeff Jackson, from Carthage, is the student director and will be under Dr. D. H. Rhodes, director of forensics, in authority. He will have to insure that the tournament runs smoothly and is successful. Because he wields so much authority and responsibility, the other personnel have nicknamed him "SuperJeff".

Dr. Rhodes commented on the tournament saying, "The new innovations and the quality of personnel should make this one of the finest tournaments ever. We're also very proud of our trophies, which are some of the finest that money can buy in this area."

Trophies are donated by the Kiwanis through the Art Barnett Memorial Fund, with 34 individual trophies and one very large sweepstakes trophy. The Kiwanis have donated the trophies to the tournament ever since it was initiated.

Other personnel include Mary Lynn Cornwell, a member of the speech faculty, who is in charge of judges for the tournament, assisted by Liz DeMerice, who is a speech major and managing editor of The Chart. Timekeepers, both from the college and also from the high school will be taken care of by Craig Hutchison, assisted by numerous student personnel.

Unlike last year, tally room personnel and chairpersons have been cut to the bare minimum. Kay Albright, from Webb City, is in charge of Men's and Women's Extemporaneous Speaking. Chuck Good, from Kansas City, will handle Men's and Women's Oratory. David Hopkins, from Neosho, is in charge of Prose and Poetry Interpretation. Ralph Bush, also from Neosho, will be managing Impromptu Speaking and Terry Dolence will set up both novice and championship divisions of debate.

Table monitors will insure that all the rounds have started on time and are running smoothly. The monitors are David Patterson, Randy Hunt, Kurt Parsons, and Debbie McClendon.

Extensive planning has been utilized for this tournament and Rhodes feels that, "All the work that has gone into these tournaments should insure a good learning experience for all those involved and a good competitive situation for the high school students."

Southern hosts tourney

Allman, bringer of films to campus, enjoys films

By PETE BROGLIO

Every Wednesday night the College Union Board shows a motion picture, usually a top-rated, well-known movie. Jim Allman, chairman of the College Union Board Films Committee, makes sure this entertainment is available to students each week.

"I guess it all started last spring when I was appointed to the Student Senate. It was such a poor organization. There was just too much dissension and disharmony, not in the Senate itself, just certain members. So I decided the organization I really wanted to get involved with was the College Union Board", Allman said.

He went on to say he has enjoyed the cinema all his life; and, so he decided to give the films committee a try.

"I was told later that I would not be allowed to run. When I asked why not, I was told all executive officers must be Juniors or Seniors. I read the Student Handbook and I saw where I felt they implied that executive officers were Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary. Several people told me to make an appeal to the student court. I got in touch with Phil Clark, who was

Student Senate President at that time. He set up a panel of several students and faculty members."

Allman appealed his case and the Administration's decision was reversed. "I was very pleased with the decision, and with the fact that there was somewhere for me to turn. This year, I think, there is a permanent court and the Senate is doing a very good job with it", he said.

"'Citizen Kane' and 'Magnificent Ambersons' would have to top a list of my favorite movies. Both were produced and directed by Orson Welles, who I feel is one of the finest actors to ever grace the cinema. As far as modern day acting goes, Jon Voight and Dustin Hoffman—they're just excellent performers".

"I really enjoyed 'Swashbuckler.' Robert Shaw and James Earl Jones are in it. It was a pure escapist movie. I think I could sit through another three or four screenings. It wasn't a very artistic film. They really butchered the editing job. The scenes often didn't fit."

THE FILMS BROUGHT IN this semester have been technical and critical success. Allman said, though, that audiences don't seem to be pleased.

Benefit show well received

By KAY ALBRIGHT
Assistant Editor

Rather than joining the bicentennial bandwagon, John Cragin, assistant professor in Missouri Southern's computer department, and Jerry Connor, of Joplin Piano Co., decided to hark back 100 years for their theme for the hospital benefit show that was put on last week.

"Bye, Bye, Centennial" was an original script and musical score composition that Connor and Cragin collaborated on, much like the one that they did for Joplin's centennial celebration. The show was funded by St. John's and Freeman Hospitals, who will use the profits for their building funds.

TAKING PLACE IN ST. LOUIS during the centennial year of 1876, the story centers around the city authorities trying to plan the best way to have a city celebration. In this they are assisted by the "very first woman secretary of Missouri," Evelina Ruth Adams (E.R.A.). After abandoning several hazardous schemes, they finally decide to have a song writing contest. The audience is entertained in the second act with five of the finalists of the contest.

Interwoven through the trials and tribulations of the contest is a love story between Evelina and Police Commissioner Flynn. There are also some hints of female emancipation, humor, and heartwarming patriotism.

Directing and acting was Craig Hutchison, a member of the

Missouri Southern speech faculty. He mentioned that working with an original composition had its advantages and disadvantages. "In an original script, you're not hidebound. You don't have the burden of living up to an audience's preconceived ideas and restrictions. The authors have been marvelous at doing some rewriting because what looks good on paper may be completely different once the actor and director have interpreted it. The disadvantage is that an original composition has decisions and judgements that the succeeding directors don't have to make," explained Hutchison.

HE ALSO COMMENTED THAT THE CAST was "marvelous to work with." He pointed out that since it was a benefit show people tried out who ordinarily would not put a foot on the stage. Gary Kelb, a music instructor at Carl Junction, was the music director and the director praised him saying, "I couldn't have had a nicer music director." The production secretary, Charlotte Blanchard, "performed above and beyond the duties required of a production secretary."

Set for the show, which was donated to Missouri Southern's theatre department, was designed by Salvador Cerrito, a student from SMSU. The authors had not designated in the script any set directions other than the placement of two pieces of furniture and the set was a product of what the designed read into the script with suggestions from the director.

"I made a mistake and I'm willing to admit it; but, I'm going to give up. I'm going to mix the films better next semester."

"The films we bring in cost between \$250 and \$350 and when you charge 25 cents admission, you just barely cover postage and an occasional light bulb that burns out in the projector; that is all we want to do. We feel it's a service to the students and as far as I'm concerned that is the way it should be", Allman said.

As for other matters: "I've been a fan of Chris Miller for a long time. I followed his writings through National Lampoon. I wait until an issue was hot off the press. I would run down to my local newsstand and buy it. Then I'd go home, run into the closest store, turn on the light and start humming while I read his story, thought he got better as he got older. But, it is easy to say, we made a mistake."

Allman said he felt Dr. Glenn Dolence was within all rights of his power in stopping the speech. He also said Dr. Dolence misrepresented himself by saying, "on behalf of the College Union Board". To my knowledge, he has no affiliation with the C.U.B. "As far as his actions go, I will agree with him (Dr. Dolence)", Allman said.

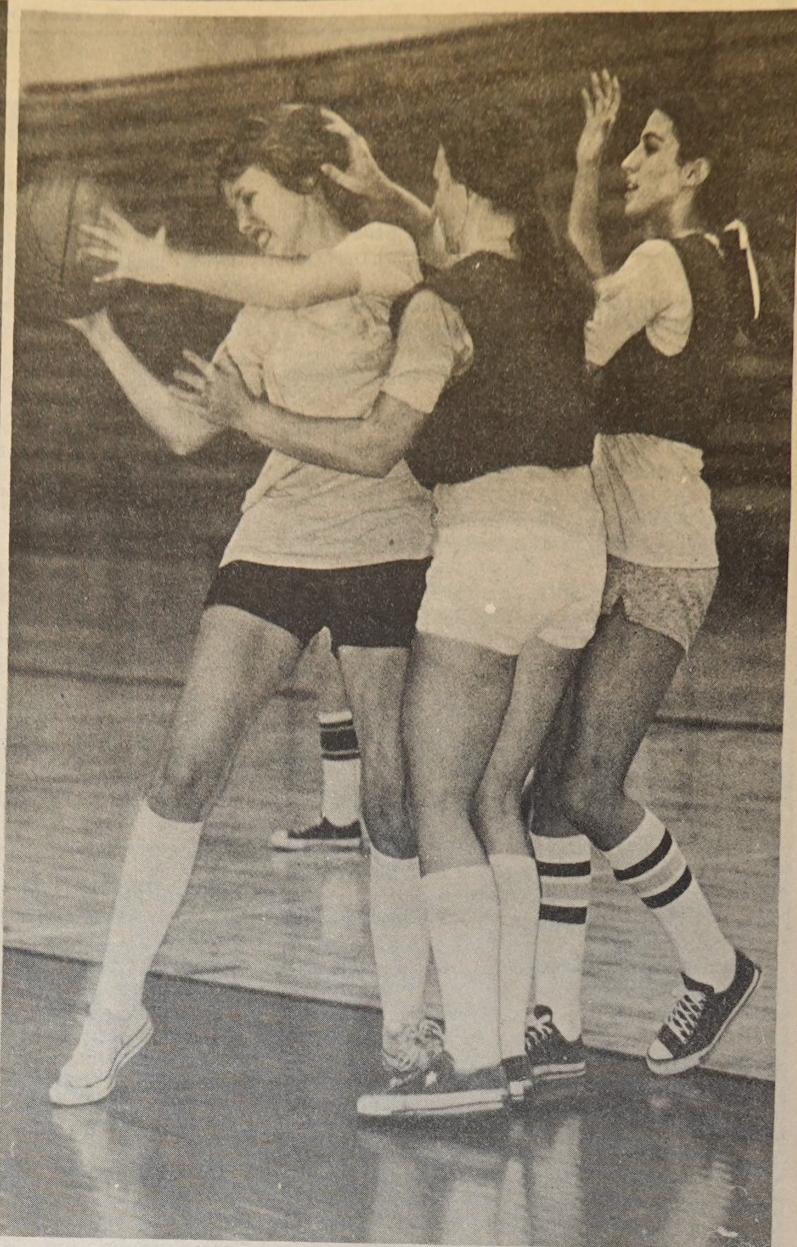
JIM IS A DEMOCRATIC Committeeman of the 23rd Precinct. His duties include keeping a comprehensive file of registered Democrats and conducting telephone campaigns encouraging people to vote for a particular candidate on the Democratic slate.

"In the 23rd Precinct there are something like one thousand voters and I think about fifty of them are Democrats. So, it's not an awfully hard Precinct to work", he said.

"Yes, I was very pleased with the elections; at least on the National level. Locally, it was pretty disappointing. It's hard working as much as we did in the evenings and on weekends and losing the election by a couple hundred votes. You almost feel the loss as keenly as the losing contender."

"There are several young adults at the college who are involved in the Democratic Party on the city and county level. Jim Cook and Dave Hansen, to mention a couple. Several of the faculty, Drs. Markman and Schafer and their wives are also active."

"The old guard of the party, mostly made up of ladies past their prime (65 and over), resent our intruding on their own little network of the Democratic party. What they resent, I don't know. What they are paranoid about I can only speculate. It has created a lot of bad vibes. They refuse to work with us. There was a great lack of cohesion. If it hadn't been there, we might have done better in county elections. We just can't make any headway. Because of their refusing us access to their records, we had to start all over again with records from the 1974 congressional race when Franks lost to Taylor."



Too much of a good thing? Possibly, says Coach Beard

By REBECCA OAKES
Chart Staff Reporter

Too much of a good thing can present a problem, such as in the case of this year's Missouri Southern women's basketball team.

All the players are so equally high in skill that coach Sally Beard feels she is going to have a problem choosing the starting five.

"The girls at this point seem to be close together. If we had to play this evening I don't know who I would start. We have so many who are highly skilled," said Beard.

HOWEVER, THE ASSET far outweighs the problem.

"Last year the team consisted of five good starters and two good substitutes; after that we really didn't have much to play with," commented the coach.

Beard plans to rotate the girls so everyone can play.

The team's speed, tough defense and man to man press ability makes their lack of height a minor problem.

Returning cagers include Barbara Lawson, 5 feet 8 inches; Cheryl Frazier, 5 feet 8 inches; Karen Gordon, 5 feet 3 inches; Terry Dresh, 5 feet 6 inches; Deb van Almen 5 feet 7 inches.

FIRST YEAR MSSC CAGERS include Patty Vaura, Memorial, 5 feet 7 inches, Lo Ree Knoll, Frontenac, 5 feet 8 inches; Cherie Kuklentz, Parkwood, 5 feet 11 inches; Lori Hansen, Seneca, 5 feet 3 inches; Nancy Gordon, Bronough, 5 feet 7 inches; Kris Jursch, Raemoore Peculiar Area, 5 feet 9 inches; Terry Dresh, 5 feet 6 inches; Deb van Almen 5 feet 7 inches; Lindy Binns, Baxter Springs, 5 feet 3 inches; Michelle Gray, 5 feet 8 inches; Sheri Beeler, Memorial, 5 feet 3 inches and Shell, 5 feet 8 inches.

Rene Gibbons, manager.

This year the team entered the Central States Inter-collegiate Conference. Beard feels the toughest competition will be from the conference teams, especially Emporia, K. S. C. - Pittsburg and Missouri Western. She expects the girls to play well against state competition.

The team will travel often and with the men's team four weekends. The games are scheduled so that the Friday and Saturday competitors are located geographically close. However, Beard feels playing two teams less than 24 hours apart and the traveling will wear the players down before the season's over.

This is the third year MSSC has had women's basketball. The first year was an experiment. Last year the team won 16 and lost 5. The schedule is larger and the competition is tougher this year.

BEARD HAS BEEN TEACHING at MSSC for four years. She has coached the team all three years. She feels her manager, Rene Gibbons, who played last year, will be a big asset.

Their first game will be Nov. 30 against Crowder College at home. Although Crowder has improved their players' caliber, Beard can see no problem. She feels it is an important game because it will kick off the season.

"The team is really looking forward to playing. Last year's team never gave up, this year's team has even more dedication. They proved that by practicing at 6 a.m. every morning for the first weeks of practice," said Beard.



New faces due in basketball opener

By STAN HERRIN
Chart Staff Reporter

Southern's basketball fans are going to see some new faces on the hardwoods tomorrow night, according to coach Gary Garner.

"There is no true starter return ... Maxwell started some," Garner said. The first-year roundball mentor had not definitely decided on a line-up for what will be the debut of both himself and his team in tomorrow night's game with Midwestern University.

He did, however, give the probable starting five: Tom Maxwell, Russell Bland, Brent Cook, Bobby Corn, and Kevin Pepper, although Mike Goodpaster and Gary Newberry are "really pushing" for a starting position. Also, Kevin Hay, from Missouri U., and Roland Martin, from St. Louis U. have a good chance to start and will get a "long hard look" when they become eligible at semester.

Rounding out the team will be John Cochrane, Bill Brewster, Don Alston, Randy Huebner, and Bobby Hall.

Differences in height on the team range a full foot; from 5' 11" to 6' 11". Garner feels that the overall height is about average for a college team.

AS FOR THE PLAYERS, Garner is confident. "I don't know yet how good we've got to be — this is my first year here. But we've got some good basketball players."

"The players have really worked hard. They've got great attitude, great enthusiasm, great character. I know they'd play their hearts out if the situation called for it. I'm very proud."

The first practice was September 27, with the team members working out from 3:45 to 6:00 p.m. each day. "They're kind of tired of practice," said Garner. "It gets old playing against yourself all of the time."

Garner also said, "We think we're in great shape, but we'll be in even better shape before the first game."

"This may sound trite, but we say there are three things to do to be successful. Be in shape, play hard, and play together. Our players excel in all three."

"The strength of the team is the character of our players. I really mean that. Team unity is as good as you'll find anywhere." Garner also cited intelligence. "Many of our players are excellent students as well. Russell Bland, Tom Maxwell, Brent Cook, Bob Corn, Mike Goodpaster, and Gary Newberry; all at or around a three-point average." Garner later stated, "Intangibles will win games for us."

HE ALSO ADMITTED two weaknesses: "We're not a great jumping team, and we're not super quick, either. But I think we can overcome these."

"We've got an outstanding offensive post man in Russell Bland. He was an All-American in Junior college. Bob Corn is a great defensive player. Brent Cook plays hard — a complete player. When Tom Maxwell becomes more aggressive, he'll be real good. Kevin Pepper is our 6' 4" guard. He has a possibility of becoming real good."

"We have great team unity. We have the ability to play hard for 40 minutes. I think that'll win some games for us."

"We've got an aggressive team. We play hard-nose ball."

Southern will be using a man-to-man defense and an offense that has no name. "Just call it 'our offense,'" said Garner. It will utilize a fast break whenever the other team can be caught off-guard and a single-post, ball-control type otherwise. "Nothing tricky or fancy. I believe in execution. We should be able to execute and perform."

"The physical qualities of your players should dictate your offense or defense. In football, if you've got a quarterback that can't pass, you run the ball. It's the same in basketball."

HOW WILL SOUTHERN fare this year? "It's very tough for me to say," said Garner. "We've got a super-tough schedule. We're going to have a tough game every time we take the floor. There are no pushovers. But that's the way I like it, and that's the way the players like it. It's a heck of a challenge. But it should be a very interesting year. Very interesting."

"With our schedule we're going to need depth, especially the second semester. We've got seven games the first semester and twenty-one the second. I'm hoping Kevin (Hay) and Roland (Martin) will provide that."

"We've got two things to shoot for; the Central State Inter-collegiate Conference, and then to win District so we can go to Kansas City for the national tournament."

"The chances of winning? I would hesitate to say. But we definitely have a chance."

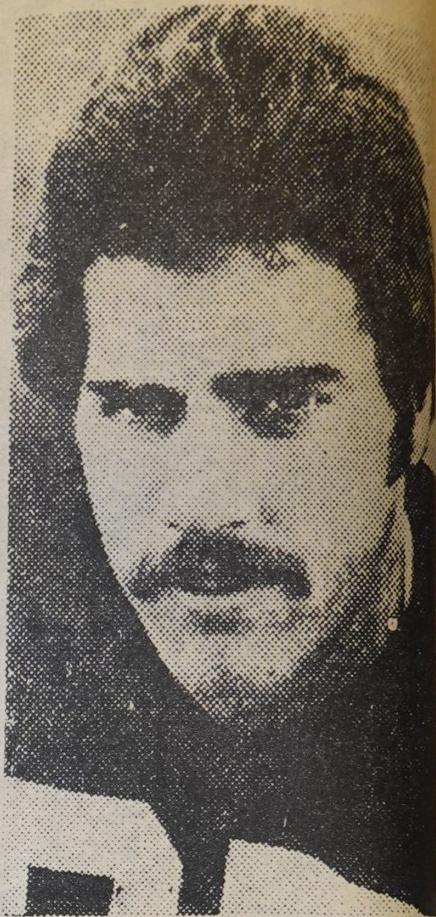
Included in the conference are Emporia State, Washburn, Fort Hayes State, Carney State, Wayne State, Missouri Western, Kansas State College at Pittsburgh and Missouri Southern. The NAIA powers are, according to Garner, Ft. Hayes, Kearney and Missouri Western. "The winners of the conferences will have to be very, very strong and have a lot of depth. They will have a right to be a very proud basketball team," Garner said.

AFTER THE CONFERENCE comes District, which will be "very, very tough. Southwest Baptist returns three starters, Drury is exceptional, UMKC had a super recruiting year."

Tomorrow night's opponent, Midwestern from Wichita Falls, Texas, was second in the nation in 1974 and has, according to Garner, an outstanding basketball program. "I think they're one of the top teams, so we'll find out real fast where we stand." The second game is with Southwest Baptist, a team that went to the nationals last year.

Other tough games will be Missouri Western, Rockhurst, and Oklahoma State University, according to Garner.

The Lion coach played basketball at Missouri U. and coached at Kemper Military School and Trenton Junior College before coming to Southern.



TERRY JOYCE

Joyce feels confidence is key

Terry Joyce, who last year was playing tight end and handling the punting chores for the Lions of Missouri Southern, feels that having one of his punts blocked by the Dallas Cowboys loosened up the rookie punter for the NFL's St. Louis Cardinals.

Joyce averaged 43.5 yards per kick last fall for Jim Frazier's Lions but at the half-way mark of the NFL season saw his average standing at a dismal 35.7 yards per kick.

IN THE SEVENTH game of the season the Dallas Cowboys broke through the St. Louis line to block one of Joyce's punts and this according to Joyce, was the turning point of the season for him and relieved a large amount of the pressure that he had been feeling.

"We went over some films, trying to figure out what went wrong," said Joyce, "Since then we're using a watch in practice for timing. We've put it back into a game-type situation, and it's helped me a lot."

In a recent game with the San Francisco 49ers Joyce had his new confidence in his kicking ability put to the test as he punted seven times for a 42 yard average.

"It wasn't my best day for average or best day for hang time," said Joyce. But his last punt, a 51 yard beauty forced a

fumble by 49er return specialist Anthony Leonard which set the Cardinals 23-20 overtime victory.

"**STILL,**" NOTED JOYCE, "when it was over I had to feel pretty good, I was getting my confidence back and my time felt better than it has all year."

Joyce, who holds two of Missouri Southern's punting records, was not drafted by the pros, so he attended the St. Louis agent tryout last spring after first studying NFL punting statistics.

"It happened that the New York Giants were talking to me the same time, and they even invited me to fly back and talk over," noted Joyce.

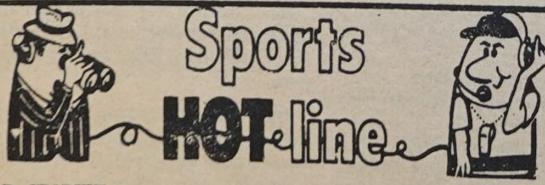
"The Giants said to either say yes or no, so when the St. Louis offer came in, I took it."

Joyce finds the pros somewhat different than playing for Missouri Southern. "You look at the colleges and see kids averaging 40, 41 or 42 yards a kick," he mused, "but those figures don't take into consideration the times they let the ball roll."

driver's seat for this year's Big 8 championship. The answer: Nebraska. Why: because of their great overall depth. Seems to me that a few years back Oklahoma was fairly deep in talent also.

A few days ago I was talking with some friends about what city, overall, in the past few years has had the best professional teams combined, using football, baseball, basketball as a judge. Good question. It seems that almost all cities have at least one weakness of the three, and when you look at a city like Chicago you must think that the fans sure must look ahead to the college all star game. Well at least they have a band named after the city. Combine the KC Royals and the football Cardinals together and you're in business.

One last comment, can anybody tell me who the new manager of the Cardinal baseball team is? For St. Louis fans let's hope his middle name is Carter.



By JIM RIEK

After watching the Nov. 5 city clash between Parkwood and Memorial, I can't help but say both teams are great, and even that is an understatement. This leads me to the question of the poor playoff system the state of Missouri is currently using. It's a disgrace to the state to have its defending champions out of post season action after going undefeated. Three years ago the state changed its playoff system to allow eight teams to qualify for the playoffs instead of the previously used figure of four.

Now I'm not going to give my ideas for a different playoff system but I will say that any team that goes through the season with an unblemished record should be given a birth in the state playoffs regardless of other circumstances. Maybe Donald Duck can explain the state playoff system better for Dewey.

One brief item that should be mentioned is the presentation by Bud Wilkerson at Missouri Southern. I had a chance to chat with Wilkerson before his talk and one can't help but realize why he was a success, and still is. I asked him who he felt was in the

Lady Lions place fourth in state

Fourth place was the sole property of volleyball Lions at the conclusion of the MAIAW tourney played at Rolla Nov. 5 and 6. Gerry Albins' spikers won seven and lost five in the round-robin tourney then lost to Stephens in identical 13-15 games in a playoff for third place. Missouri Western walked off with the championship, after finishing with a 37-7 regular season record.

The Lions split with William Woods 15-11 and 8-15, and beat Tarkio in two games 15-8 and 15-12, in Friday's competition.

Saturday saw the Green and Gold shut out School of the Ozarks 15-10 and 15-7, and UM-Rolla, 15-10 and 15-4 before bowing to Stephens and Western 12-15, 9-15 and 14-16, 2-5 respectively.

Southern finished with a 20-11 season record over-all. In CSIC play, the Lions finished 6-8 and took fifth place. Kearney State took first in the conference and Nebraska AIAW. MSSC finished 7-1 in regular season MAIAW action.

Southern in triple tie for first

By virtue of Missouri Southern's 20-7 victory over cross-state rival Missouri Western, the Lions copped a share of the Central States Intercollegiate Conference crown. The Lions will share the crown with Fort Hayes State and Kearney State.

Fort Hayes wound up their season with a 5-1 conference slate and a 5-4 over-all mark. Ft. Hayes copped their share of the crown with a 6 to 2 victory over winless Kansas State College of Emporia.

Kearney State, showing off their awesome ground attack, disposed of stubborn Kansas State College of Pittsburg 20-9 for their share of the loop crown.

Jim Frazier, head coach of Missouri Southern, noted that, "We're very pleased to note that we won the first conference

crown ever given. It can't help but be a terrific asset to our program."

FINAL CSIC STANDINGS

CONFERENCE	ALL GAMES					
	W	L	T	W	L	PCT
*Fort Hayes State	5	1	0	5	4	.555
*Missouri Southern	4	1	0	8	1	.888
*Kearney State	4	1	0	7	1	.875
Washburn University	4	2	0	6	3	.666
Wayne State	0	0	0	3	6	.333
KSC-Pittsburg	2	4	0	3	5	.375
Missouri Western	1	4	0	3	5	.375
Emporia-KSC	0	7	0	0	9	.000

*Indicates tri-champs

MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE Joplin, Missouri

FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

FALL SEMESTER 1976-1977

DECEMBER 20, 21 and 22

Three days have been set aside for final examinations. There will be no regular classes in session during the three-day period. One hour and forty minutes has been allowed for each examination period with twenty minutes provided between periods. Examinations are to be taken in the same room where classes are held during the regular term, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE: If any student finds he/she has four examinations in one day, he/she should contact the Dean of the College for permission to shift one examination.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1976

	EXAM SCHEDULE
Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 11:00 and 12:00 Noon	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1976

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1976

Classes meeting on TTh, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 11:00 and 12:00 Noon	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily/TTh, between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

EVENING DIVISION

Evening division instructors will administer final examinations on the following dates:

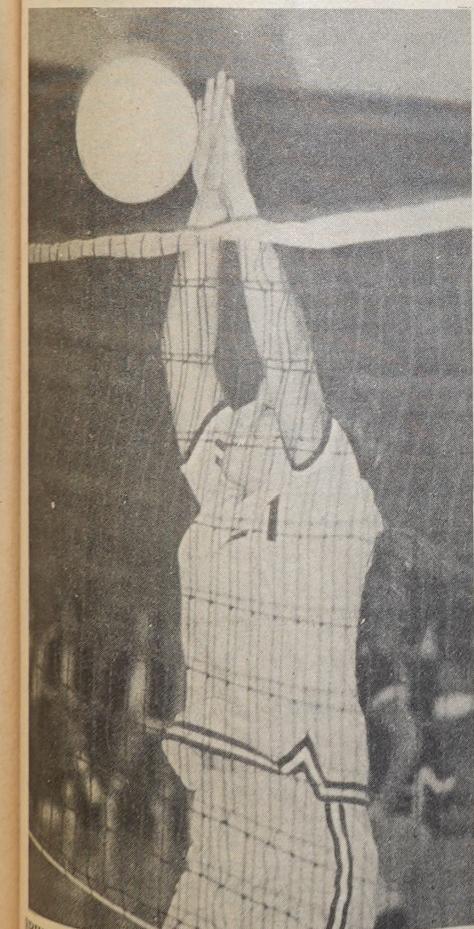
Monday Evening classes and Monday-Wednesday classes - Monday, December 20
 Tuesday Evening classes - Tuesday, December 14
 Wednesday Evening classes - Wednesday, December 15
 Thursday and Tuesday-Thursday classes - Thursday, December 16

EVENING BOOKSTORE HOURS

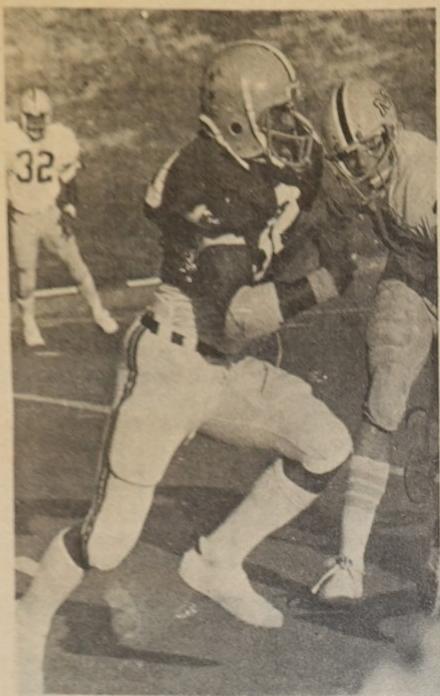
Please inform your classes that the College Union Bookstore will be open for evening division students ONLY from 6:00 to 8:30 p.m., December 14, 15, 16 and 20 to check in books. Emphasize that each student must clear with the Bookstore and Library before grades will be issued.



SOUTHERN'S PATTY CRANE and Cheryl Frazier await the return of the volleyball from the upper reaches of Missouri Southern's gym in recent volleyball action. The Lions finished their season with a 20-11 seasonal log. (Chart photo by Ed Brown)

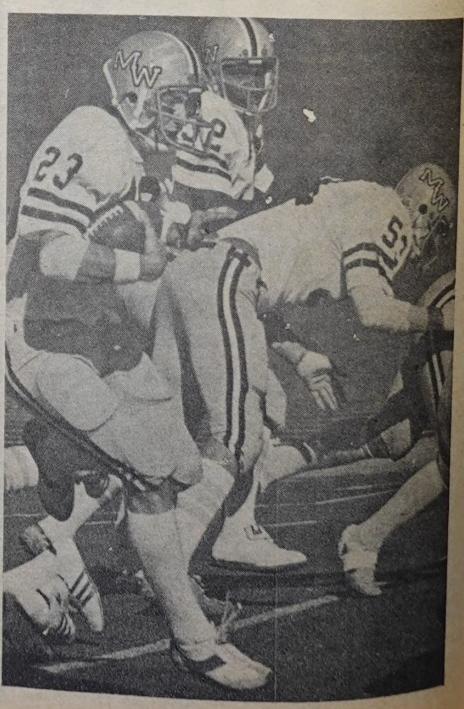
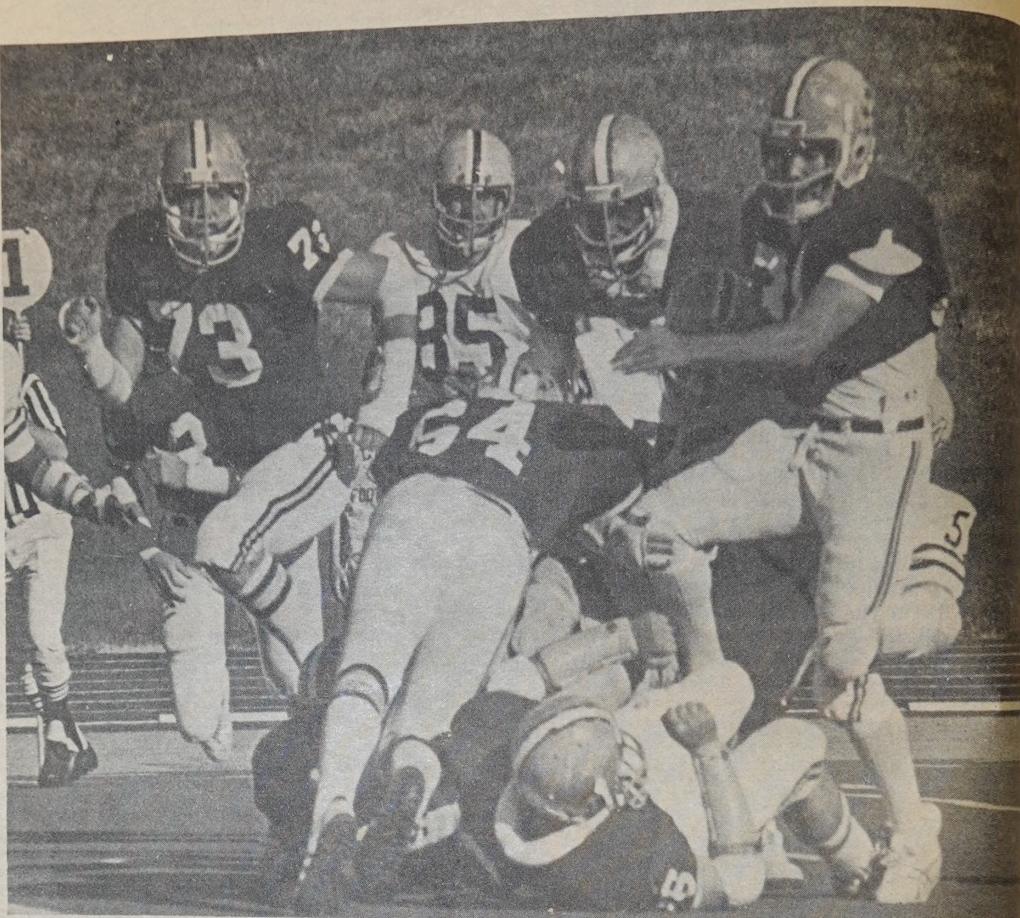


SPIKING IS AN integral part of any volleyball game as shown here by Patty Crane as the lady Lions copped fourth in the state volleyball tourney. (Chart photo by Ed Brown)



Records were made . . .

Photos by Kurt Parsons, Steve Harvey, and Scott Jeffries



... broken

By DAVE KOESTER
Chart Staff Writer

If there is one thing this year's football Lions seem to be convinced of it is truth in the old adage "records were made to be broken." No less than three of Southern's stalwarts adhered to that saying last week in the Lions' 20-7 conference victory over Missouri Western State College.

Cornerback Tommy Cox picked off his ninth and tenth enemy aerials of the season to surpass 1971's Jack Duda in the pass interception department.

Quarterback Rusty Shelley, who was honored at halftime for his leadership this season, connected with his 14th and 15th touchdown completions of the season, breaking Ray Harding's record of 13, set in 1970.

LARRY BARNES HAD ANOTHER 100 yard-plus game (his seventh this season) and in the process passed 1975's Robert Davis for rushing yards in a season. With one regular season game remaining, the fleet-footed Barnes had amassed 1,059 yards. The former record was 1,016 yards.

The Lions were lethargic in the early going of the first half. After an opening drive, set up by Cox's first theft, Harvey Derrick came on to drill a 54 yard field goal. The lead did not last long, though, as the offense continued to sputter and Western's Golden Griffons took advantage of a poor punt to score their only touchdown, when fullback Bubba Hopkins crashed though the line on a one yard burst.

The Lions bounced back to regain the lead in the second quarter. Vincent Featherson returned a punt 20 yards enabling Southern to set up shop on their own 40 yard line. Shelley displayed poise and control in directing a 60 yard assault to

(continued on page 32)



SOUTHERN'S DEFENSE,
known as the "hitmen" continue

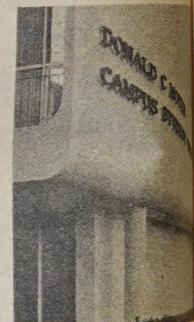
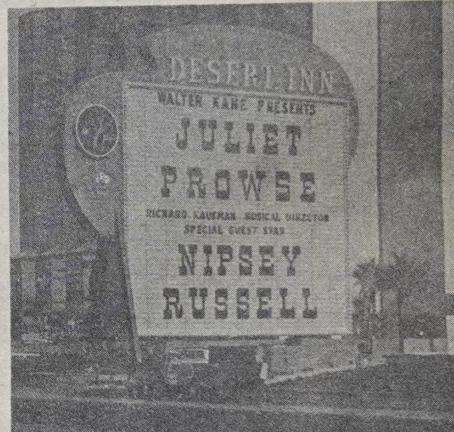
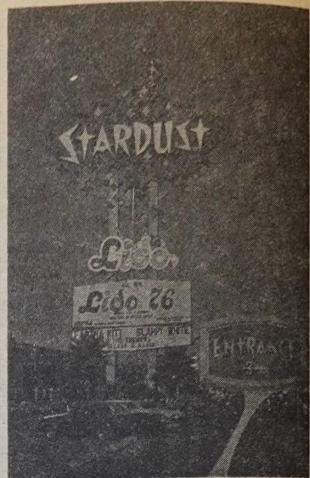
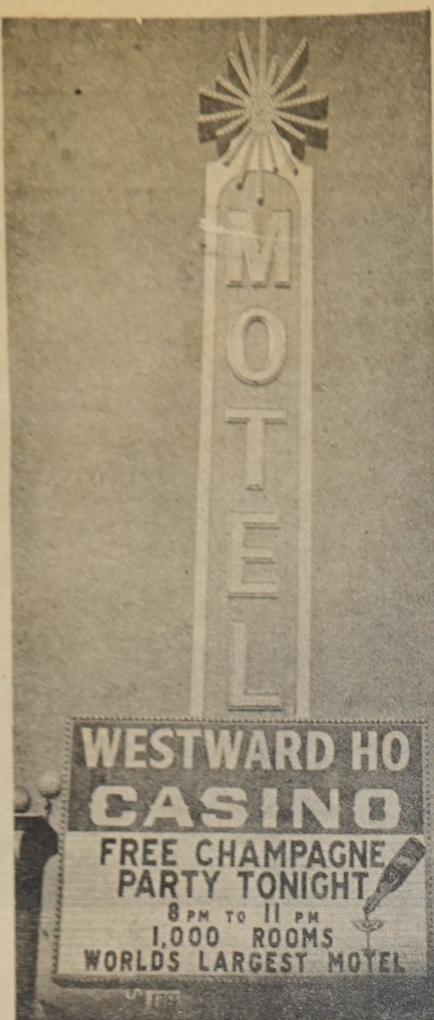
their dominance over opposing teams by stopping yet another

Missouri Western thrust.

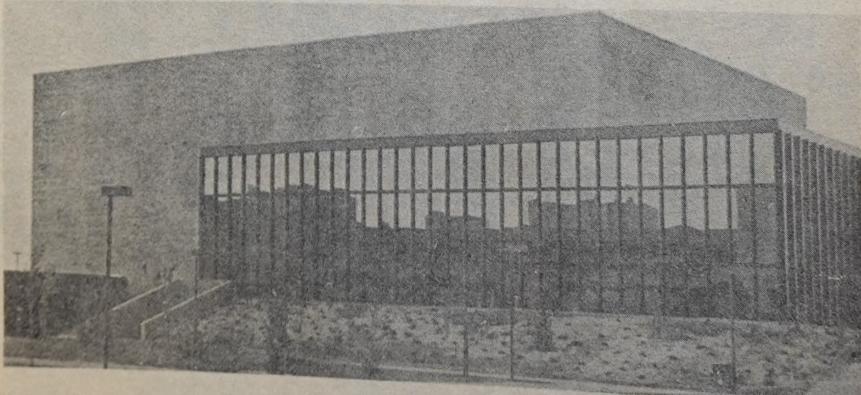
In the photo to the left tight end Jim Thompson leaps for a Rusty Shelly aerial.



Las Vegas..

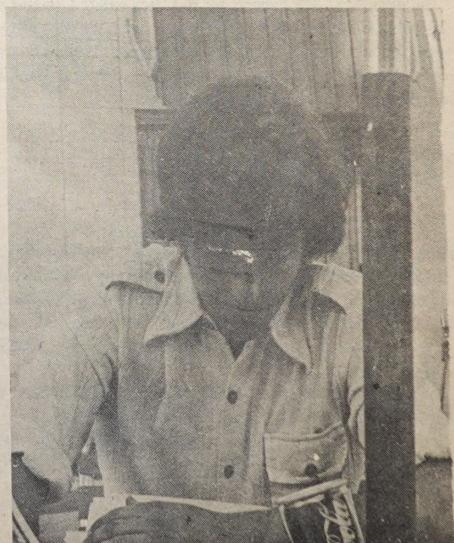
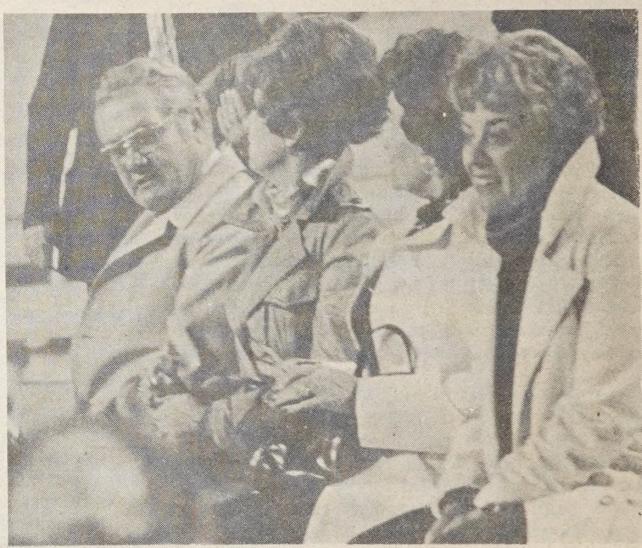
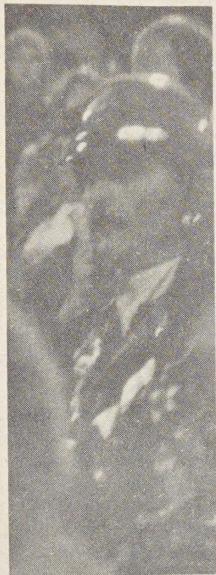
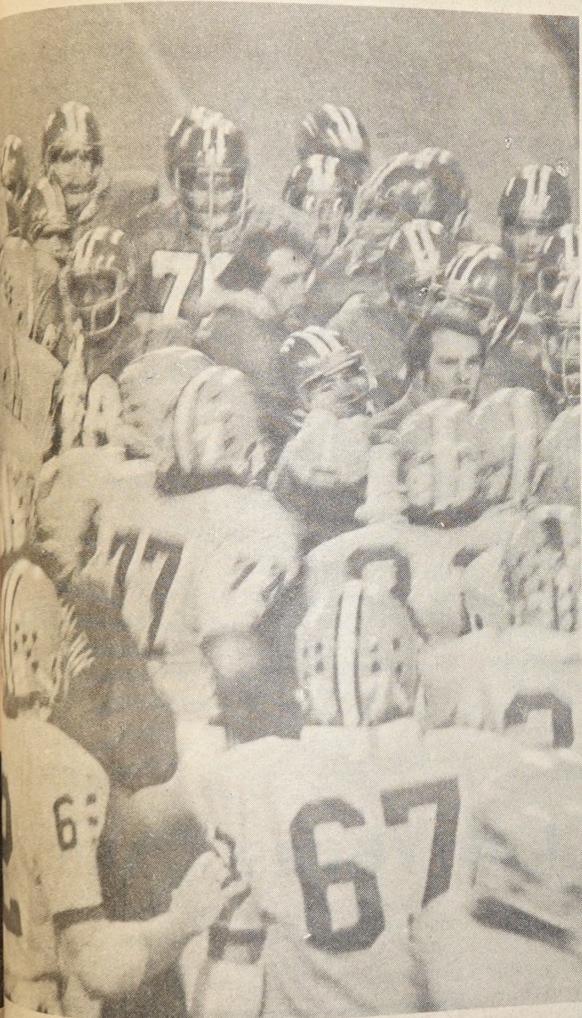


Photos by Tim Dry and Steve Smith



From the Strip to the UNLV campus

...we were there!



and to Las Vegas Stadium where the Lions had Pride.

Lions drop wild Las Vegas finale, 28-3

By DAVE KOESTER
Assistant Editor

LAS VEGAS — Missouri Southern's Lions played their last game of a very successful '76 campaign last week and lost to the Rebels of University of Nevada, Las Vegas. They did not, however, lose their poise, their composure, or their dignity as they were all but eliminated from consideration for postseason play.

In a hotly-contested struggle, it was evident that the Lions were outmanned from the outset. But the game Lions refused to admit it until a late fourth quarter surge iced the game for the Rebel and gave them a 28-3 verdict; their eighth triumph in ten games this season.

THE GAME WAS WITNESSED by many Joplin fans who made the long journey to support the Lions in their efforts. Half-time festivities were highlighted by Missouri Southern's Lion Pride marching band.

Southern's Larry Barnes concluded his sophomore season with his eighth 100 plus yard game, as he gained 163 yards in 28 attempts. As a team, Southern gained 320 yards in total yardage as compared to 390 for UNLV.

Soccer Lions proved their high caliber

By DENNIS THURMAN

Missouri Southern's soccer squad closed out its first year of NAIA District 16 play by participating in the district playoffs—something every team aims for at the start of the season.

Although the Lions bowed out in the first round of the playoffs, the fact that they were there proved what many already knew—that the Lions play a high-caliber game.

IT TOOK HARRIS TEACHERS' COLLEGE 75 minutes to score on the tenacious Southern defense—the only score of the game as the St. Louis club prevailed 1-0.

As to how head coach Hal Bodon looks at the just concluded season, the Lion mentor commented that "I was very pleased."

"We accomplished our two most important objectives, namely to win our third annual invitation soccer tournament, and to go to the District 16 playoffs."

However, there were some disappointments during the season Bodon added. "My biggest disappointment was that three of our players missed much of the season because of illness or injury," referring to Dave Scott, a promising fullback prospect who broke his foot on the first day of practice, Chuck Valentino, who missed much of the season, first due to a severely sprained ankle and then due to a virus infection, and to Bob Bueltmann, who played the first 10 games, netting 10 goals before being injured in the Westminster game and sitting out the next six contests.

"**IT WAS ALSO VERY DISAPPOINTING** that we were once again unable to beat SMSU. We have now played them 10 times and still have not beaten them," Bodon remarked.

Bright spots of the season according to the head coach included the enthusiasm and hard work put forth by the players. "I have heard many complimentary comments about our players. It was a pleasure to coach them," Bodon praised.

He added that "Of course, we felt very excited about beating Columbia College (4-3) on their home field. We also were very happy about winning all three games in our stadium during the tournament," noting that the Lions have garnered the tourney title all three years that the meet has been held.

Records . . .

(continued from page 29)

paydirt, Ken Howard gathered in an 11-yard bullet for the score. In the second half, the Lions dominated play both defensively and offensively. The offense got into high gear with Shelley hitting tight ends Howard and Jimmy Thompson, and running backs Jack Manuel and Larry Barnes alternately chewing up hard-earned yardage.

IN THE THIRD quarter, Southern extended their lead when Derrick sent a 25-yard field goal through the uprights.

Southern's "hitmen" held the Griffons scoreless throughout the second half and forced Western to attempt a 47-yard field goal that fell short of the crossbar.

The Lions then secured their fourth win against one loss in conference play, with their last touchdown drive, culminating in an eight-yard scoring pass to Thompson.

The game was marred by a bench-emptying incident when a Lion made a late hit on a Rebel receiver. The entire Rebel team came charging to the Lion's side of the field, but coaches and referees stepped in quickly to prevent any violence. The Rebel fans then began fighting amongst themselves in the stands and forced police to contain the crowd.

THE GAME WAS CLOSER than the score would indicate as most of the Rebels' scoring came in the fourth quarter, the last one coming on a four yard pass to Brian Cobb with six seconds remaining on the clock. (Head Coach Tony Knap, leading 21-3, obviously felt his team might not be able to ward off a late Lion comeback.)

The first half was dominated by the defensive units of both teams. Neither team could sustain a drive as fumble and interceptions halted several drives. The Rebels scored first when Darall Moore ran a sweep in from the three-yard line late in the second quarter. The Lions got on the board with a 27-yard field goal from Harvey Derrick with 7:55 remaining in the third quarter.

After the third quarter brawl had provided most of the action

of the second half, UNLV began their three touchdown assault in the fourth period. Employing a multitude of running backs, Knap sent in fresh troops that eventually wore down the Lions' defensive unit.

Finding his wide receivers open mostly on the flats, quarterback Mark Cahill directed a touchdown drive that culminated in a 20-yard reverse play down the sidelines by wide receiver Henry Vereen.

SOUTHERN LOOKED as if they might get back into the contest when they took the kickoff and drove to their own 49 yard line. But the Rebels killed that rally with an interception and went on to a 58 yard scoring drive of their own. Cahill found Mike Avery on the sideline, who eluded several would-be tacklers and scampered in for the touchdown, giving the Rebels an insurmountable 21-3 lead.

UNLV intercepted another Shelley aerial in the waning minutes of the contest and converted their last possession into a touchdown on the pass to Cobb for the final 28-3 score.

Jim Fraziers' Lions finish the season with an 8 and 2 log and a 4-1 Central States Intercollegiate Conference record to finish tri-champions of the conference.

A TOUGHER SCHEDULE WAS BODON'S explanation for the Lions compiling a 12-6-2 record this season as compared to last year's 14-2 mark. "Not only were our opponents tougher, we also played 12 of our games on the road," Bodon assessed.

"The two teams that beat us in 1975 were William Jewell and State Fair. This year we beat William Jewell 9-2 and State Fair 5-1," he continued.

Bodon pointed out that Southern's six losses were all against opponents that were not on last year's schedule. The Lions' defeats came at the hands of Harris 2-1 and 1-0, to University of Missouri-St. Louis 2-1, to Rockhurst 2-0 and to SMSU by a 2-0 overtime score.

"In order to build up a top-notch program, it is absolutely necessary to schedule these very fine soccer teams," Bodon explained.

Bodon continued, saying that it was "partly because of our tough schedule outside the District and partly because of our good record within the district that we were ranked third in District 16 and thus made the playoffs in our first year as a varsity sport."

In discussing prospects for next season, Southern's soccer coach first pointed out that the Lions will lose four players who have played out their eligibility or who will be graduated. Departing the team will be Dennis Johnson, the leading District 16 scorer this year (with 18 goals) and the top career scorer at Southern (with 41 goals), in addition to the number three all-time Lion scorer, Mike Edwards, who has 31 goals, the number five scorer Dan Travers with 29 tallies and the number six all-time leading point-maker Greg Ullo who has totaled 20 counters.

"These four players have been very valuable to us over the last five years," Bodon commented. "We will certainly miss them. Between them they have scored 121 goals for Southern!"

Losing as much offensive punch, the Lions will definitely have to work hard on their offense, Bodon feels.

Southern will front a new system next season, switching from

a 4-3-3 system that it has used in the previous five years to a 4-2-2 system (four backs, two halfbacks and four forwards), which should allow for a more explosive offensive attack.

"The 4-3-3 system is a rather conservative formation favoring defense," explains Bodon.

While noting that it is still important to keep other teams from scoring on the Lions, Bodon feels the 4-2-2 system can work, "we have four excellent fullbacks who don't have to rely on the halfbacks for much help. Most important of all is that we have two players who can cover the middle and link the defense with the offense," commenting that he feels Chuck Valentino and Rick Ruzicka can handle the two halfback positions and if need be, Cary Maloney, among others, can play link.

In reviewing the year's defensive performance, Bodon looks favorably upon the fact that opponents averaged just over one point per game (40 goals in 36 games).

"All of our defensive players: Cary Maloney, Wayne Tichacek, Joe Callahan, Mark Baetje, Keith Shaw and Don Smith are coming back," he reports. "Our two goalies, Paul Knight and Don Pascarella, will also be back and, in addition we will have the services of two young men who were redshirted this year, Ron Behnen and Dave Scott. Both are excellent additions to our fullback unit."

With a solid nucleus of defensive players returning, Bodon feels that "Most of our work will have to be concentrated on our offense. We will have a rather young forward line with three of our freshmen as likely starters."

The three freshmen are Tom Schnieders, who scored 20 points this season, Bob Bueltmann, who had 11, and Dennis Jenkinson, who totaled 10 points. Francis Pounds, another red-shirt, could join them to make a very formidable forward line, according to Bodon.

"Naturally we also hope to recruit some fine prospects to back up the players I have mentioned," Bodon added.

Fights spice Las Vegas game

By TIM DRY
Editor

LAS VEGAS — At Missouri Southern's season ending game with the Rebels of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas there was more violence in the stands during the third quarter than there was on the field.

According to police officials at Las Vegas there occurred during the third quarter of the game no fewer than three fights among spectators.

"It wasn't the Joplin people," noted one police official following the game, "It was all between people from Las Vegas."

Las Vegas police made 12 arrests during the game and at least one spectator had to be hospitalized.

"This happens at every home game," noted the official. "It doesn't matter who is in town for the game. People start drinking; words are exchanged, and before you know it, we have a full fledged riot on our hands."

Men's Intramural Basketball

Entry forms for men's intramural basketball teams may be picked up in the gymnasium, Office 117. The "A" League will consist of 12 teams and the "B" League 8 teams; only the first 20 entries may be considered. League play will begin in January (second semester).

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES IS DECEMBER 15TH.

Women's Intramural Basketball

Entry forms for women's intramural basketball teams may be picked up on the gymnasium, Office 117; only the first 20 entries will be considered. League play will begin in January (second semester).

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES IS DECEMBER 15TH.